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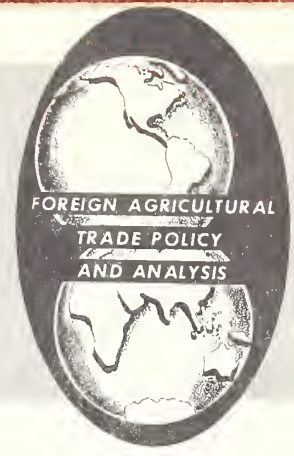


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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 1-61  
January, 1961

## GROWTH OF FOREIGN GOLD AND DOLLAR

### ASSETS UP IN THIRD QUARTER 1960

#### Dollar Situation Highlights

Estimated gold and dollar assets (public and private) of foreign countries <sup>1/</sup> amounted to a record \$38.5 billion on September 30, 1960. This was an increase of \$1.1 billion in the third quarter (July-September), for a gain of \$2.5 billion for the first 9 months of 1960. The reserve gain in the quarter was one of the largest ever recorded. International institutions also increased their assets by \$214 million in the third quarter, reflecting member countries' repayments of drawings to the International Monetary Fund.

As in other recent periods, the bulk of the increase accrued to certain industrialized countries of Western Europe, Canada and Japan. West Germany and the United Kingdom made gains of \$752 and \$346 million, respectively. Other industrialized countries' reserves levelled off somewhat, but at relatively high levels. The holdings of the less developed countries, in general, showed small declines. Panama, the Philippines, and Thailand recorded significant gains.

The net increase in foreign-held gold and dollar assets was mainly the result of transactions with the United States. U.S. payments during the quarter exceeded receipts by the substantial amount of \$1,150 million. In addition, newly-mined gold and gold sales by the U.S.S.R. added over \$100 million more to reserves.

(NOTE: The format of the Gold and Dollar Assets Table (Page 2) has been changed by eliminating the Sterling Area grouping and placing these countries in their respective geographic areas.)

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<sup>1/</sup> Excludes gold holdings of U.S.S.R.

Estimated Gold Reserves and Dollar Holdings of Foreign Countries and International Institutions

Area and country	Dec.31,1957	Dec.31,1958	Dec.31,1959	June 30,1960	Sept.30,1960 <sup>p</sup>	Change since June 30,1960
Million U.S. Dollars						
Western Europe:						
Austria	460	612	630	497	523	26
Belgium	1,053	1,391	1,279	1,347	1,247	- 100
Denmark	149	206	232	164	131	- 33
Finland	104	105	116	100	86	- 14
France	944	1,294	1,980	2,328	2,290	- 38
Germany (Federal Republic of)	4,113	4,407	4,640	5,261	6,013	752
Greece	167	143	212	138	109	- 29
Italy	1,533	2,209	3,118	3,057	1/ 3,015	- 42
Netherlands	957	1,399	1,634	1,660	1,660	-
Norway	243	293	266	289	273	- 16
Portugal	603	656	687	638	639	1
Spain	128	96	157	230	238	8
Sweden	484	517	505	511	473	- 38
Switzerland	2,813	2,853	2,991	2,797	2,863	66
Turkey	162	164	164	152	149	- 3
United Kingdom	3,080	3,917	3,813	4,519	4,865	346
Other 2/	770	899	644	545	699	154
Total	17,763	21,161	23,068	24,233	25,273	1,040
Canada	3,180	3,438	3,611	3,870	3,984	114
Latin America:						
Argentina	263	210	393	443	455	12
Brazil	457	464	479	449	461	12
Chile	116	140	228	186	179	- 7
Colombia	215	241	288	262	242	- 20
Cuba	525	452	296	231	171	- 60
Guatemala	92	69	61	71	66	- 5
Mexico	569	565	587	501	500	- 1
Panama, Republic of	137	148	132	118	129	11
Peru	88	96	111	106	97	- 9
Uruguay	236	262	242	240	245	5
Venezuela	1,556	1,215	934	818	800	- 18
Other 3/	290	261	265	399	409	10
Total	4,544	4,123	4,016	3,824	3,754	- 70
Asia:						
India	330	324	361	346	337	- 9
Indonesia	190	145	173	188	195	7
Iran	193	184	187	168	156	- 12
Japan	716	1,095	1,566	1,757	1,986	229
Philippines	186	189	184	216	239	23
Thailand	270	246	241	259	270	11
Other	1,052	1,068	1,290	1,177	1,085	- 92
Total	2,937	3,251	4,002	4,111	4,268	157
All Other:						
Australia	211	241	264	263	249	- 14
Egyptian Region--U.A.R.	228	190	194	216	196	- 20
Union of South Africa	256	242	288	281	236	- 45
Other 4/	527	526	563	604	583	- 21
Total	1,222	1,199	1,309	1,364	1,264	- 100
Total foreign countries	29,646	33,172	36,006	37,402	38,543	1,141
International institutions	2,919	3,371	6,226	6,585	6,799	214
Grand total 5/	32,565	36,543	42,232	43,987	45,342	1,355

p. Preliminary

1/ Includes latest available figure (July 31) for gold reserves.

2/ Includes other Western European countries, unpublished gold reserves, gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission, E.P.U., E.F., B.I.S.; the figures for the gold reserves of the B.I.S. represent the Bank's net gold assets.

3/ Includes other Latin American republics and the Inter-American Development Bank.

4/ Includes unspecified countries in Africa, Oceania, and Eastern Europe, and all Western European dependencies located outside Europe and Asia.

5/ Excludes gold reserves of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

(NOTE: Gold and shortterm dollars include reported and estimated official gold reserves, and total dollar holdings. U.S. Government bonds and notes represent estimated holdings with original maturities of more than one year.)

Federal Reserve Board.

### U.S. Balance of Payments

The U.S. balance of payments deficit amounted to \$1,150 million (non-adjusted) in the third quarter of 1960, or \$4.1 billion on an adjusted annual rate basis. This compares with annual deficits of \$3.5 and \$3.8 billion in 1958 and 1959, respectively.

Net U.S. private capital outflow, amounting to \$864 million, was the major factor adding to the U.S. payments deficit in the third quarter of 1960. Nearly half was shortterm. The U.S. trade surplus continued to improve, due to expanding exports and stable imports.

### Pound Sterling Reserves of Foreign Countries

Foreign countries normally hold reserves in 3 forms: Gold, U.S. dollar assets (deposits and shortterm securities) and pound sterling assets. Member countries of the Sterling Area and their associated territories tend to hold most of their reserves in sterling; with lesser amounts in gold and dollar working balances. The Union of South Africa, the world's largest gold producer, is, of course, an exception and holds the bulk of its reserves in gold. The United Kingdom acts as banker for the Sterling Area and administers the "Dollar Pool," into which go a certain proportion of member countries' dollar earnings. In exchange the other countries receive sterling assets as well as rights of access, under Sterling Area rules, to centrally held dollars.

### Gold and Estimated Foreign Exchange Holdings of Selected Sterling Area Countries and Territories

	<u>Dec.31</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>Dec.31</u> <u>1958</u>	<u>Dec.31</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>June 30</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>Sept.30</u> <u>1960</u>
	<u>\$U.S. Million (equivalent)</u>				
Australia	1,321	1,120	1,226	1,147	N.A.
Burma	93	119	141	160	143
Ceylon	183	172	132	117	97
Ghana	434	441	420	N.A.	N.A.
Iceland	16	16	14	15	14
India	942	722	814	687	646
Ireland	296	300	317	285	301
Malaya	494	501	649	742	763
New Zealand	152	187	217	298	277
Pakistan	359	312	400	401	390
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	213	207	221	203	200
Union of South Africa	288	317	431	311	273
U.K. Colonies	2,299	2,265	2,285	2,296	N.A.

Source: International Financial Statistics, published by the International Monetary Fund.

Official Business

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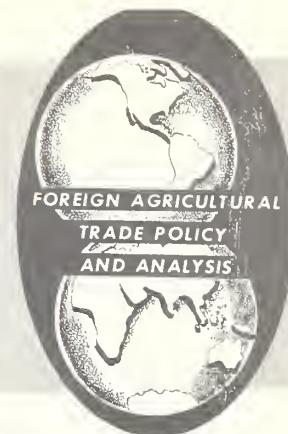
Thus for most sterling countries, figures for gold and dollar holdings are not a dependable indicator of the foreign exchange position. Shifts in the total position of important member areas during recent years are shown in the accompanying table.

Most of the "Outer Sterling" countries (i.e., those except the United Kingdom) depend on the export of agricultural or raw materials for the greater part of their foreign exchange earnings. In Australia, wool receipts account for over half of export earnings. In Burma it is rice; in Ceylon, tea; in Ghana, cocoa; in Malaya, rubber; in Rhodesia, copper. Nevertheless, export earnings are not necessarily the dominant factor in the balance of payments problems some of them are experiencing. India's exchange reserves, for example, dropped \$168 million equivalent in the first 9 months of 1960 as a result of the import demands generated by its vast economic development program. Australia also experienced an estimated decline of over \$100 million, due to rapidly expanding imports; Ceylon experienced a similar situation. The exchange reserves of the Union of South Africa, declined \$158 million to \$273 million equivalent in the first 9 months of 1960, due largely to an outflow of private capital. On the other hand, both Malaya and New Zealand enjoyed substantial export earnings and increased their reserves \$114 million and \$60 million, respectively.

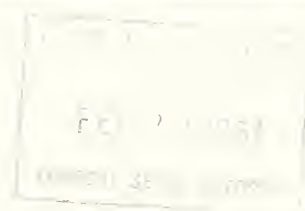
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 2-61  
February 1961



## THAILAND'S AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

### CONTINUES TO ADVANCE



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

### Economic Situation

Economic conditions in Thailand continued to improve during 1960 with production increases in rice, corn, sugarcane, rubber, and cassava.

The Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, estimates the 1960 agricultural production index at 124, up 4 points from the previous year (1952-54 = 100). However, owing to the rapidly expanding population, the per capita production index remained at 102, about the same as in 1959.

New preliminary figures show the 1960 Thai population to be about 25.5 million, growing 2.8 percent annually. These figures are substantially higher than those previously used.

Thailand's gross national product is currently rising at an estimated 4.5 percent annually. But when related to the new population figures, per capita incomes are increasing less than 2 percent, rather than the 2.5 previously estimated.

Faster economic growth is a major objective of the government. The chances of success are good because of the country's natural resources, financial and monetary stability, and official encouragement given to private investment.

The stability of the Thai economy is reflected in steady domestic prices, continued soundness of the baht in relation to the dollar, a favorable balance of payments, and satisfactory gold and foreign exchange reserves. There was a favorable balance of payments of \$2.8 million in the first 6 months of 1960. Gold and foreign exchange reserves were about \$325 million by the end of September, the highest in 5 years.

On the other hand, Thailand does have some recurring financial problems. Imports for the first half of 1960 continued to exceed exports, but the deficit was less than in the corresponding period of 1959. Foreign investments and aid offset the deficit and brought about a favorable balance of accounts.

### Production and Trade

Thailand depends primarily on its ability to produce and export certain foodstuffs and raw materials as the means of sustaining and expanding its economy. In the past, this dependence was on rice, rubber, tin and teakwood. Recently, due partly to the encouragement of the government, other products have become increasingly important. Corn and cassava (tapioca) are now the fourth and fifth most valuable exports, with teakwood slipping to sixth place. But rice, rubber, and tin remain the big foreign exchange earners. Rice normally accounts for 40 percent of the value of total exports, rubber 20 and tin 6. Hence, the health of the Thai economy is closely tied to the world prices for these commodities.

### Grain

Rice: Lateness of the rainy season delayed the planting of the 1960 rice crop in some sections of the country, and the harvested acreage fell somewhat below 1959. On the other hand, damage from both drought and pests was less than normal. Combined with favorable growing weather, the 1960 crop 1/ should set a new record estimated at about 3 percent above the previous year.

Although the 1960 crop is a record, exports during calendar 1961 are expected to be only 8 percent above 1960. A major factor which may limit exports in 1961, as it did last year, is the small carryover. The estimated carryover into 1960 was 511,000 tons 2/ of paddy and will be about the same for 1961. However, official statistics on rice stocks are not completely reliable. Sizable additional stocks may be scattered throughout the country in small holdings which might become available if the price rises sufficiently.

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1/ Harvested from October, 1960 through February, 1961.

2/ Metric tons used throughout report.

For several months during the second half of 1960, Thai rice merchants operated 2 syndicates to enforce quotas and control rice exports as a means of increasing the price. Partly as a result of their action, and partly because of the small exportable surplus, the price increased sufficiently for Singapore merchants, important buyers of Thai rice, to make purchases from the United States.

Corn: After rice, corn is the most important grain crop. The bulk of production, grown primarily in the northern and eastern sections of the country, is a flint variety introduced several years ago from Guatemala. Since it is an open-pollinated variety and little seed selectivity is used, yields are declining. Steps are being taken by the government, however, to make improved seed available.

Both production and acreage increased by more than 25 percent last year over 1959. This is double the production of 1950. Since domestic demand is relatively stable, heavy reliance is placed on the export market to absorb the continuing production increases. Fortunately, foreign demand is keeping pace.

#### Root crops

Cassava (tapioca) has become Thailand's most important root crop and its fifth most important export. It is estimated that production in 1960 was almost 8 percent over 1959, setting a new record of 167,000 tons of flour. An additional 8 percent increase is forecast for 1961.

Exports in 1960 accounted for almost 99 percent of production compared to approximately 96 percent in 1959. Principal buyers were the U.S. and West Germany.

Root crops other than cassava are of little commercial importance and are not exported in significant amounts. Production tends to be stable and for 1960 was estimated at 87,000 tons of sweet potatoes, 1,000 tons of white potatoes, 16,000 tons of taro, and 11,000 tons of other root crops.

#### Fats and oils

Thailand is a net exporter of vegetable oilseeds and oilseed products. Exports include castor beans, peanuts, kapok seed, cottonseed, sesame, soybeans, and oilcake and meal. Most exports go to Japan, Malaya, Singapore and Hong Kong.

It is expected that the production of castor beans, peanuts, sesame, and soybeans will increase in the near future, since these crops are suitable for cultivation in the developing northeast region of the country.

Castor beans: Castor beans are grown principally for export. In recent years about 90 percent of production has been sold abroad. Both production and exports set new highs in 1960. These increases are attributed to the government's promotion program and growing foreign demand.

In order of importance, principal markets in 1959 were Japan (80 percent), West Germany and the United Kingdom.

Peanuts: Production in 1960 was estimated to be at the 1959 level. Production this year may reach, but will probably not exceed the level of last year.

Exports of peanuts and peanut products last year were less than half of the amounts shipped in 1959. This decline has been attributed to domestic price increases which priced Thai peanuts, peanut cake and peanut oil out of the international markets. Carryover stocks into 1961 are expected to be fairly substantial. One factor which may improve the export outlook is the government's efforts to assist in improving the quality of stocks offered to foreign buyers. Principal markets are normally Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaya.

Sesame: Although production during 1960 was estimated at the same level as the previous year, exports were slightly ahead. No significant change in this situation is expected during 1961.

Soybeans: Inferior quality of Thai beans is a serious problem which the government has tried unsuccessfully to overcome. Exports in 1960 dropped 20 percent from the previous year, although originally a 25 percent increase was expected. Production this year is expected to remain at the 1960 level.

Coconuts: Production in recent years has suffered from pests and drought. The hardest hit area has been southern Thailand where most of the production is concentrated. Production of copra in 1960 was only slightly above the previous year. Domestic production of high-grade coconut oil is insufficient to meet internal demand and continues to be imported; however, some low grade oil is exported. Exports of other coconut products are small.

### Fibers

Cotton: Thailand's textile industry has been expanding at a rapid rate while domestic cotton production has remained relatively stable. Lack of government assistance to the farmers has been cited as one reason why production is unable to meet the growing demand. As a result, cotton must be imported.

Imports for 1960 were expected to be more than double the previous year, with the United States supplying over 50 percent of the total for dollars. With an expected doubling of the textile industry by 1965, imports will continue to increase for some time.

Kenaf: Plantings rose sharply last year as a result of the government's efforts to promote crop diversification in the northeast region of the country. Consequently, production is estimated to have increased 70 percent over 1959. This upward trend is expected to continue.

Thailand's requirements for gunny bags is sufficient to consume local production. However, due to the limited productive capacity of the domestic gunny bag factories kenaf is exported and gunny bags are imported. The contemplated expansion of existing plants and planned new factories may overcome this difficulty.

Other fibers: The government is currently trying to promote the cultivation of jute in the central plain area. Production last year was one-third larger than in 1959, and mostly used domestically. However, no new increases in production are foreseen for some time.

Ramie production has been steady during the past few years, and no increase is forecast.

### Pulses

Production of mung beans for 1960 was estimated at 50,000 tons, the same as in 1959. Exports in 1959 exceeded 15,000 tons, an increase of almost 115 percent over 1958. Exports last year are expected to show an additional increase.

The production of all other pulses averages about 50,000 tons annually. In 1959 approximately 2,000 tons were exported.

### Tobacco

Flue-cured tobacco normally represents about one-third of the total production, the rest being sun-dried. Flue-cured production in 1959 was 7,900 tons, a one-third increase over the previous year. Estimated production for 1960 was 7,100 tons. Although the production of flue-cured declined last year, total production rose slightly.

A market development project begun in 1957 to promote products containing high grade U.S. tobacco has shown results. Tobacco imports were 5,400 tons in 1957, 5,300 in 1958, and 4,900 in 1959, compared with 3,800 in 1956.

Exports consist primarily of low quality flue-cured tobacco in excess of domestic demand, and have remained steady.

Domestic cigarette sales are expected to have set a new high in 1960. Simplifications in the system of collecting cigarette taxes, and changes in the distribution system have introduced manufactured cigarettes into rural markets for the first time.

#### Sugar

Some 206,000 tons of low grade or semi-refined sugar were produced last year. Because of the low quality, only small amounts of sugar and molasses are exported, primarily to neighboring markets. The government is considering certain controls and standards to improve the quality.

#### Fruits and vegetables

A great variety of tropical fruits and vegetables are produced annually, but little is exported. The greater part of production is consumed fresh since there are no large-scale domestic canning factories. Because of the abundance of fruit, imports are considered luxury items and duties are set as high as 66 percent ad valorem.

Large quantities of green leafy vegetables, mostly picked for household consumption, are grown wild and semi-cultivated. The acreage and production of these vegetables can not be estimated, although production is rather stable.

#### Rubber

In Thailand, rubber exports are used to estimate production since there is little domestic manufacturing. Production last year is believed to have set a record.

Since there is no domestic use for the latex, world prices affect the amount collected and offered for sale. High world prices in recent years has led to a continuing upward trend in production despite an over-abundance of old trees and an almost complete absence of new plantings of the higher yielding strains. Declining world prices during the second half of 1960 may reduce the output this year.

To improve the quality and yields of the rubber trees the government imposed a tax on rubber exports. Proceeds are to be used to encourage replanting. For a first step toward this goal, the government has recently imported some high quality seeds for propagation and distribution to the growers.

## Livestock products

Modern livestock management, breeding and feeding practices have not been widely adopted, although some progress has been made within the past few years, primarily in developing a hog industry. Total meat production in 1960 was estimated at 222,000 tons, an increase of 2 percent over the previous year.

Pork: Among the foreign breeds of swine that have been introduced all but one are of the lard type. The imported breeds have proved far superior to the native animals in that the unit of gain per unit of feed is greater, they attain greater size, and have better body conformation. The quality of the meat from the native breeds is poor which seriously restricts the demand.

Dairy products: Less than 5 percent of the milk products consumed are produced domestically. The rest is imported mainly as dried, evaporated, and sweetened condensed milk. This situation is expected to continue. The Netherlands, Denmark and Australia are traditionally the principal suppliers. Only a small amount is imported from the United States.

Thailand: Harvested acreage and production of principal agricultural commodities, 1958, 1959 and 1960

Commodity	Harvested Acreage			Production		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 acres			1,000 metric tons		
Rice, paddy.....	13,014	13,245	13,035	7,050	7,256	7,460
Corn, shelled.....	390	496	628	185	317	400
Pulses.....	200	236	236	92	101	101
Sugarcane.....	326	368	368	--	--	--
Sugar, cent.....	--	--	--	69	68	106
Sugar, non-cent....	--	--	--	97	97	100
Soybeans.....	51	52	73	22	21	30
Peanuts, shelled.....	241	243	243	72	73	73
Copra.....	338	340	340	209	227	229
Sesame.....	52	56	56	17	19	19
Castor beans.....	56	69	72	29	36	37
Cotton.....	101	104	104	11	12	12
Kenaf.....	51	68	116	30	40	68
Rubber.....	800	830	840	140	173	183
Tobacco.....	151	152	156	27	27	28
Cassava flour.....	130	136	148	130	155	167
Jute.....	5	6	8	3	3	4
Ramie.....	2	2	2	1/	1/	1/

1/ Less than 500 tons.

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Thailand: Trade in principal agricultural commodities, 1958, 1959 and 1960

Commodity	Exports			Imports		
	1958	1959	1960 <sup>2/</sup>	1958	1959	1960 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 metric tons			1,000 metric tons		
Rice, milled.....	1,140	1,101	1,300	--	--	--
Corn, shelled.....	163	237	350	--	--	--
Pulses.....	7	17	20	--	--	--
Sugar, centrifugal.....	--	--	--	17	9	5
Sugar, non-cent. ....	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	3	--	--	--
Soybeans.....	3	5	4	--	--	--
Peanuts, shelled.....	20	21	10	--	--	--
Coconuts (copra equiv.).	5	2	2	1	1	1
Sesame.....	2	3	4	--	--	--
Castor beans.....	16	31	32	--	--	--
Cotton.....	--	--	--	1	2	5
Kenaf.....	25	37	40	--	--	--
Rubber.....	139	172	180	--	--	--
Tobacco.....	<u>1/</u>	1	1	5	7	6
Cassava flour.....	125	149	165	--	--	--
Jute.....	2	1	4	--	--	--
Milk products.....	--	--	--	49	52	54

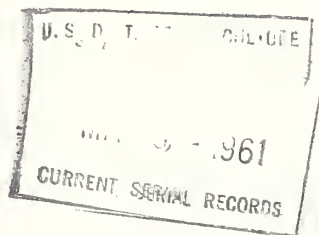
<sup>1/</sup> Under 500 tons.

<sup>2/</sup> Partly estimated.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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## U.S.-POLISH TRADE

### DEVELOPMENTS

U.S. imports from Poland are expected to increase as a result of improvement of trade relations.

On November 17, 1960 President Eisenhower signed a special regulation which restored the most-favored-nation treatment to Polish exports to the United States. This enables Poland to export all commodities to the United States at the same tariff duties and regulations as are applied to exports of countries with which the United States has reciprocal trade agreements. The primary importance of the action is that it permits Poland to enlarge its exports to the United States, thereby increasing its ability to pay for U.S. products.

At about the same time, Poland also was invited to participate in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). In the case of Poland, where the State has a monopoly of foreign trade, a special declaration was necessary defining Polish commitments in relation to that agreement.

GATT was established in 1948 to promote international trade through gradual abolition of trade barriers such as quotas, tariffs and exchange restrictions. The participants of GATT account for approximately 85 percent of Poland's total annual trade. The extension of longterm dollar credits and the sale of U.S. agricultural commodities to Poland under Public Law 480 were the immediate forerunners for the current increase in Poland's international trade associations.

Poland plans to export to the United States approximately \$50 million worth of commodities in 1961. These will be not only canned hams but also other articles of the food industry, chemical industry, timber products, some textiles, and certain durable consumer articles such as radios, bicycles, and motor boats. In subsequent years Poland plans to increase its exports to the United States substantially above the 1961 estimated figure.

The United States, assuming a continuation of present programs, will probably maintain its present level of exports to Poland. In view of Poland's new 5-Year Plan (1961-1965) which calls for a substantial expansion of its livestock numbers and an increase in domestic consumption of margarine, Poland's demand for feed grains and vegetable oils should increase over the present level.

It is expected that the Polish market for U.S. wheat, barley, and soybean oil will remain firm for the next 5 years. The United States will probably also continue to export cotton and limited amounts of tobacco to Poland. Poland has also expressed the desire to import soybeans (but only under Public Law 480) to obtain soybean meal for animal feed.

Polish trade officials indicate that current plans are such that eventually Poland will be able to purchase U.S. agricultural products on the open market without the assistance of Public Law 480. The importance of maintaining U.S. commodities in a potential dollar market is a major consideration for the continuation of surplus commodity sales programs with Poland. Assuming no change in the present Polish political situation, it appears that the favorable U.S.-Polish trade association that has existed since 1957 will continue, with the exchange of agricultural commodities continuing at a level of about the magnitude reached during the past 4 years.

#### Past United States-Polish Trade

Prior to World War II, the United States had an average annual trade turnover with Poland of approximately \$35 million. After the war, the United States exported grains and other commodities to Poland to help in the recovery from the war's devastation. Poland, on the other hand, was not able to resume its prewar level of exports to the United States until 1954. Political events by 1950 were such that the United States curtailed its exports to Poland and in 1951, Poland was removed from its most favored nation status. (Table 1.)

The United States now, as before World War II, is a net exporter to Poland. However, a basic difference is that today the United States exports commodities to Poland largely under Public Law 480, which enables Poland to pay for these imports with Polish Zlotys. Poland has had an adverse overall trade balance for many years and it is not likely that this situation will improve in the near future. The shortage of foreign exchange limits Poland's ability to import and without Public Law 480 Poland would probably not be able to import very many commodities from the United States.

Table 1.--United States: Trade with Poland, 1936 to 1956, excluding World War II.

Year	U.S. Imports			U.S. Exports			Total Trade		
	Total	Agriculture		Total	Agriculture				
	Million : dollars :	Million : dollars :	Percent :	Million : dollars :	Million : dollars :	Percent :	Million : dollars :	Million : dollars :	Percent :
1936	12.1	8.2	68	20.2	14.0	69	32.3	22.2	69
1937	19.6	15.1	77	26.3	13.0	49	45.9	28.1	61
1938	13.4	11.8	88	24.7	11.4	46	38.1	23.2	61
1939	11.5	9.2	80	16.1	5.1	32	27.6	14.3	52
1940	.2	.1	50	1/	1/	1/	.2	.1	50
1945	1/	1/	1/	84.6	43.5	51	84.6	43.5	51
1946	.3	1/	1/	170.3	114.6	67	170.6	114.6	67
1947	1.3	.1	7	106.2	55.6	52	107.5	55.7	52
1948	1.3	.4	31	54.9	25.1	46	56.2	25.5	45
1949	3.2	1.4	44	23.1	13.0	56	26.3	14.4	55
1950	11.1	7.5	68	8.6	5.0	58	19.7	12.5	63
1951	9.8	7.4	76	.7	1/	1/	10.5	7.4	70
1952	10.3	9.4	91	.3	1/	1/	10.6	9.4	89
1953	14.0	13.2	94	.7	1/	1/	14.7	13.2	90
1954	21.5	19.0	88	1.5	1/	1/	23.0	19.0	83
1955	25.8	21.0	81	3.2	.7	22	29.0	21.7	75
1956	28.1	21.1	75	3.7	1.8	49	31.8	22.9	72
1/ Trade under \$50,000 or none at all.									

Sources: 1936 to 1940: Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.), published annually. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.), published annually.

1945 to 1956: U.S. Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, Country of Destination by Subgroup and U.S. Imports for Consumption of Merchandise, Country of Origin by Subgroup, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Dept. of Commerce (U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.), published monthly.

## Current Trade Situation

In 1957, the United States extended aid to Poland through longterm credits and the sale of surplus agricultural commodities. The first Public Law 480, Title I agreement was signed June 7, 1957 for a total export market value including certain ocean transportation costs of \$18.9 million. About 2 months later an amendment was signed calling for an additional \$46.1 million sale of surplus commodities including ocean transportation.

### U.S. P.L. 480, Title I Agreement with Poland, 1957

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Approximate Quantity</u>	<u>Export Market Value (million)</u>
Cotton, upland	198,000 bales	\$31.5
Wheat	400,000 metric tons	25.6
Inedible tallow	15,000 " "	2.8
Cottonseed/soybean oil	2,500 " "	0.8
Ocean Transportation (est.)		4.3
		<u>\$65.0</u>

The 1957 agreement was followed by similar agreements in 1958, 1959, and 1960. The amount of U.S. exports to Poland thus increased substantially from 1956 to 1957 and has since remained at this higher level. Polish annual exports to the United States have remained at about \$30 million for the past 4 years.

### United States: Trade With Poland, 1957 to 1960

Year:	<u>U.S. Imports</u>			<u>U.S. Exports</u>			<u>Total Trade</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>	
	<u>Million:</u>	<u>Million:</u>	<u>Percent:</u>	<u>Million:</u>	<u>Million:</u>	<u>Percent:</u>	<u>Million:</u>	<u>Million:</u>	<u>Percent:</u>
	<u>dollars:</u>	<u>dollars:</u>		<u>dollars:</u>	<u>dollars:</u>		<u>dollars:</u>	<u>dollars:</u>	
1957	29.6	23.8	80	73.1	62.6	86	102.7	86.4	84
1958	28.7	24.6	86	104.6	79.2	76	133.3	103.8	78
1959	31.7	26.0	82	74.9	60.7	81	106.6	86.7	81
1960	35.0 <u>1/</u>			105.0 <u>1/</u>			140.0 <u>1/</u>		

1/ Estimated.

Source: U.S. Exports of Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, Country of Destination by Subgroup and U.S. Imports for Consumption of Merchandise, Country of Origin by Subgroup, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.), published monthly.

### Type of Commodities Exchanged

The commodities exchanged between the United States and Poland, have not substantially changed in recent years. Poland continues to export chiefly canned hams to the United States, while the latter supplies mainly grains and

cotton to Poland. However, the proportion of agricultural products in U.S. exports has considerably increased in recent years compared to prewar.

United States: Foreign trade with Poland in specified farm products

Commodity	:	Unit	:	1957	:	1958	:	1959	:	1960 <sup>1/</sup>
-----------	---	------	---	------	---	------	---	------	---	--------------------

Exports to Poland:

Nonfat dry milk.	1,000 lb.					11,089		2,619
Hides and skins	1,000 no.					136		84
Tallow, inedible	1,000 lb.	68,013		34,597		52,577		37,256
Cotton	1,000 bales	80,257 <sup>2/</sup>		152		100		80
Barley, grain	1,000 bu.			8,601		11,595		10,915
Wheat, grain	1,000 bu.	16,924		12,166		9,953		38,944
Rye, grain	1,000 bu.			4,776				
Grain, sorghams	1,000 bu.					950		4,496
Corn, grain	1,000 bu.			1,940		462		2,430
Soybean oil cake	1,000 tons					8		9
Flaxseed	1,000 bu.					110		
Vegetable oil, shortening	1,000 lb.					9,833		
Alfalfa seed	1,000 lb.	439		708		882		218
Soybean oil	1,000 lb.	2,305		41,956		44,294		13,873
Soybeans	1,000 bu.	1,765		358				

Imports from Poland:

Caraway seed	1,000 lb.					1,391		187
Casein or lacterene	1,000 lb.			7,490		8,977		6,456
Hides and skins	1,000 lb.	77		123		303		251
Canned cooked hams and shoulders	1,000 lb.	26,049		24,110		24,184		27,258
Other pork, prep. or pres.	1,000 lb.	2,616		2,861		2,746		2,610
Bristles, sorted, bunched, etc.	1,000 lb.	128		160		155		132
Feathers, crude	1,000 lb.	72		104		258		315
Poppy seed	1,000 lb.	1,948		1,067		1,924		1,393

<sup>1/</sup> For Exports: January through November, 1960.  
For Imports: January through October, 1960.

<sup>2/</sup> Thousand pounds.







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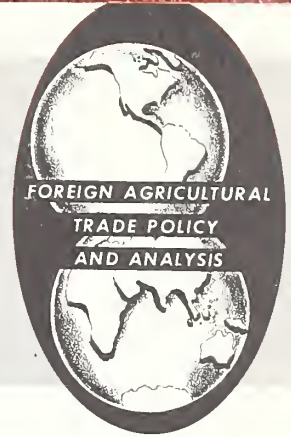
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FATP 4-61  
March 1961

## ARGENTINE AGRICULTURAL AND TRADE POLICIES

Argentina in 1960 continued policies aimed at revitalizing agricultural production and trade under its economic stabilization program started in early 1959.

As austerity measures slowed inflation early in the year, emphasis shifted to longrange efforts to expand output in agriculture and other basic economic activities important to national recovery and sustained economic growth.

Monetary reserves and available foreign credits are adequate to maintain stability during 1961. Foreign investments, which have totaled more than \$300 million since the end of 1958, are being expanded for development in the petroleum, chemical, metal, automotive and machinery industries. The government has announced extensive programs to rehabilitate railways, increase the number of public highways, and improve communication and port facilities.

Current policies emphasize growth in agricultural production and trade as a basis for economic recovery. Liberalization of controls upon exchange and domestic trade has provided greater incentives for agricultural production and substantially improved foreign agricultural trade. To supplement those incentives, Argentina has initiated programs to expand credit and technical aids to farmers, with special emphasis upon recovery of the livestock industry.

### Economic Background

Agricultural development was restricted after World War II as Argentina attempted industrial expansion. Low prices were maintained for the principal export crops and export earnings were diverted from agriculture to industry through a multiple exchange system. At the same time rising urban incomes and consumer subsidies encouraged greater per capita consumption. Smaller exports and weakening of world prices for Argentine farm products contributed to serious trade deficits after 1955. The pressure of trade deficits and heavy domestic expenditures forced Argentina to initiate its economic stabilization program in January, 1959.

New measures aim at economic stabilization through trade and monetary reforms. A single free exchange market was established to replace the previous dual market and multiple system of exchange rates. Quantitative controls upon foreign trade and payments were replaced by export taxes and a system of surcharges and advanced deposits on imports. Argentina liberalized domestic trade by eliminating state trade monopolies and removing consumer price controls. These measures were reenforced by restrictions upon the supply of money and credit.

The initial effect of reforms was a depreciation of the peso and a sharp rise in price levels. The cost of living index advanced 75 percent during the first 6 months of 1959 and 101 percent for the year. Meat production and exports dropped sharply during 1959, as higher livestock prices encouraged producers to reduce slaughter sales and rebuild herds. However, currency devaluation favored other farm exports and, with a good 1958-59 small grain crop, total value of foreign sales during 1959 reached the highest level since 1954 despite a substantial decline in meat, cotton, and edible oils.

Credit restrictions, import deposits and surcharges along with growth in domestic petroleum production reduced imports and contributed to a favorable balance of trade for the first time in recent years.

Although the Argentine economy still faces many obstacles, improved stability appeared evident in early 1960. Currency exchange value had been stabilized at a rate equivalent to about 83 Argentine pesos per U.S. dollar. At the end of 1959, reserves of gold and convertible foreign exchange were estimated at \$313 million compared with \$97 million a year earlier. The rise in cost of living index had slowed to an annual rate of about 12 percent by July, 1960.

Economic stabilization measures also encouraged investment in Argentine industry. Petroleum production has risen rapidly. The government reduced gasoline prices from 6.0 to 5.4 pesos per liter in February, 1961. At the current growth rate, Argentina is expected to be self-sufficient in petroleum and its derivatives within the next two years. Other investments approved by the government should provide substantial growth in other industries, particularly steel, chemicals, and machinery.

However, new programs have produced some adverse effects. Despite expansion in petroleum, industrial output dropped sharply in 1959, due to strikes, slowdown in domestic demand and the increasing difficulty of importing needed industrial supplies. Industrial output continued near the 1959 level during 1960, despite some easing of labor difficulties.

Crop production has not responded to the sharp rise in farm prices which followed the exchange and trade reforms of early 1959. Heavy rains lowered yields of cotton, corn, and sunflower seed in 1959 and cut down 1959-60 plantings of wheat and other small grains. Drought during the first half of 1960 hurt corn production and, according to recent estimates, further reduced area sown in wheat, barley, oats, and rye for 1960-61. Recent rains improved crop conditions and some land may be shifted to corn, sunflower seed and later crops. However, the outlook is for smaller crop production during 1961.

Favorable cattle prices are encouraging producers to rebuild cattle herds - reduced from 47 million to 41 million by heavy slaughter during the period 1956 through 1958. During 1959, cattle slaughter and beef production fell 30 percent with still lower production expected in 1960. Price and other relationships indicate some continued shift of land from grain and oilseed to forage and pasture. However, improved technology and supply of machinery may stabilize this situation.

Table 1.--Argentina: Value of exports of specified agricultural commodities and total trade, annual 1958 and 1959; January-June, 1959 and 1960

Commodity	:	:	:	January- June	
	1958	1959		1959	1960
	<u>Million Dollars</u>				
Live animals.....	8.5	11.3	1.8	11.2	
Meat.....	297.7	259.3	118.7	100.5	
Hides and skins.....	59.0	69.7	29.6	32.9	
Wool.....	99.1	120.5	73.1	80.4	
Dairy products.....	25.3	42.9	16.0	22.1	
Grains and linseed.....	264.8	292.7	146.5	175.9	
Other vegetable oils and oilseeds.....	126.3	97.8	46.6	44.6	
Flour and wheat byproducts...	16.7	22.2	9.1	9.9	
Fresh fruit.....	17.8	17.4	14.6	21.6	
Other agricultural products..	34.4	31.5	14.0	16.9	
Total agricultural.....	949.6	965.3	470.0	516.0	
Other.....	44.3	43.7	20.2	24.0	
Total trade.....	993.9	1009.0	490.2	540.0	

In the meantime, liberalization of exchange and trade has favored a shift of farm production from domestic to export markets. Foreign sales of wool, dairy products, grain, linseed oil, and fruits have continued to rise and offset smaller exports of meat and meat byproducts. For the first 6 months of 1960, value of farm exports exceeded 1959 by 10 percent. More than one-half of Argentine farm exports moved to Western Europe. However, the United States ranked fourth as a market with imports of wool, canned meat, tung oil, cheese, casein, fruits, and other products valued at approximately \$50 million during the first half of 1960.

Austerity measures are likely to continue during the coming year with a stepup in longrange development programs as Argentina moves into the recovery phase of its economic program. Despite efforts to expand petroleum and other basic industries, prospects are for a growing emphasis upon agricultural production and trade needed to support those programs.

### Agricultural Trade Regulations

The basic regulations affecting foreign agricultural trade were established by reform laws of January 16, 1959. These laws provided a single free exchange system to replace the former dual, official and free markets in effect since 1955. Quantitative controls upon trade and payments were eliminated, including import licensing and prohibitions. Argentina contemplates a substantial future revision in its tariff. At present, export taxes, exchange surcharges and advanced import deposits provide the principal controls upon trade.

Export Retentions and Taxes: Preliminary to Argentine exchange reform, Decree 11,917 of December 30, 1958 established lists of commodities subject to export price retentions. Those retentions or taxes were designed to achieve 2 purposes during the stabilization period: (1) replace exchange differentials as a source of government revenue; (2) control exports by adjusting effective exchange rates.

Retentions are applied to f.o.b. prices or to official export values determined by the National Trade Council. Funds obtained from retentions are deposited for use in the stabilization program.

Two retention groups were established. One, of 20 percent, applied to agricultural products which included cereal grains and preparations, oilseeds, vegetable oils and byproducts, hides and animal hair, cured meat, cheese, animal tallow and fat, cattle and meat byproducts. A second, of 10 percent, included live cattle, fresh and frozen meat, canned meat, and wool. Exports of products not specified in these 2 groups, including cotton, pulses, fresh and dried fruits, were permitted at the full exchange value.

Other taxes, levied to provide revenue for various purposes, affect export of agricultural products. For some time, all exports have been subject to a sales tax amounting to 8 percent of f.o.b. value. A 1956 decree imposed a further 1.5 percent tax on all agricultural exports to finance agricultural research programs of the Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia Agropecuaria (INTA). Grain and grain products are subject to additional taxes of 2 percent on f.o.b. for elevator construction and operation of the National Grain Board.

A decree of January, 1959, placed a 3-percent ad valorem tax on exports of live cattle, fresh, canned or cured beef, meat extracts, grease and fats, cattle hides and byproducts. The proceeds were for the National Meat Board to promote livestock production. This tax was suspended by Decree 6,369 of June 9, 1960, which also reduced the general sales tax on beef exports from 8 to 4 percent.

Decree 614 of January 1960 modified the general 8-percent sales tax, limiting its application to those products subject to the 10 and 20 percent retention.

Argentina has made other changes in retentions and taxes to encourage agricultural exports. Cheese was freed of the 20 percent retention in May, 1959 and the 8-percent sales tax in January, 1960. Similar treatment was given sunflower seed and peanut oil in August, 1960. The most recent changes shifted all grains and oilseeds from the 20-percent to the 10-percent retention group and eliminated the retention for most byproducts of grain and oilseed.

A record 1959-60 linseed crop and favorable world prices led to modification of Argentina's ban on seed exports in July, 1960. New regulations provided for export of seed equal to actual linseed oil exports up to a total of 130,000 metric tons of seed between July 8 and December 3, 1960. Later regulations extended indefinitely the time for shipment of this quota.

Argentina has followed the policy of maintaining official, or index values which provide the basis for computing retentions on each commodity. A recent change increased the index value from 700 to 820 pesos per 10 kilograms of washed wool effective September 1. Current index values and export retention rates are indicated in Table 2 for principal agricultural products.

Import Controls: After the exchange reforms of early 1959, import permits were no longer required. There have been no changes in the general tariff system since revisions of 1950. However, the Argentine Government has under study a revision of that system which may involve a substantial rise in duties.

Table 2.--Argentina: Retention and index values  
for specified export products

	Percent retention	Index value Pesos per MT <sup>1/</sup>
Live animals:-Steers and bulls for work or consumption.....	10	<sup>2/</sup> 7,500
Oats:-Up to 15 percent sacked.....	10	4,200
Over 15 percent sacked.....	10	4,900
Rye:-Up to 15 percent sacked.....	10	3,700
Over 15 percent sacked.....	10	4,300
Barley:-Up to 15 percent sacked.....	10	3,700
Over 15 percent sacked.....	10	4,200
Corn:-Up to 15 percent sacked.....	10	3,800
Over 15 percent sacked.....	10	4,400
Wheat:-Up to 15 percent sacked.....	10	4,600
Over 15 percent sacked.....	10	5,200
Grain sorghums.....	10	3,200
Millet.....	10	3,100
Linseed oil (bulk).....	10	19,000
Greases and tallows (except lard)...	20	10,500
Corned beef		
Cans up to 1.5 kgs.....	10	64,000
Cans 1.5 to 2.5 kgs.....	10	62,200
Cans over 2.5 kgs.....	10	58,800
Wool		
Washed.....	10	82,000
Greasy.....	10	60,000

<sup>1/</sup> Exchange value of the peso equivalent to approximately 83 pesos/  
dollar. Metric ton equivalent to 2204.6 pounds. <sup>2/</sup> Per head.

The level of imports is controlled primarily by special surcharges applied to commodity groups with rates of 20, 40, 100, 150, or 200 percent of c.i.f. values. Very essential commodities including coal, copper, iron ore, newsprint, and various petroleum products are imported free of surcharge. In general, surcharges have been suspended on important imports from neighboring countries and Peru.

Cacao, coffee, breeding animals, agricultural seeds for planting are subject to surcharge of 20 percent. A 40-percent group includes bananas, pineapples, hops, vegetable fibers including long staple cotton, forage harvesters, cotton ginning equipment, small motors for small grain harvesters and artificial fertilizers. Less essential agricultural products and supplies are subject to rates of 100 or 150 percent. Those products which compete with domestic production are subject to a surcharge of 200 percent in addition to the 180-day advanced exchange deposit of 50, 100, or 300 percent.

The system of surcharges and import deposits has provided effective controls upon imports since the stabilization program was initiated. It is expected that this system of import control may be replaced when the proposed tariff revision becomes effective.

Trade Agreements: Argentina has indicated its intentions to discontinue bilateral trading. During 1959, such agreements were terminated with Ecuador, Paraguay, Bulgaria, East Germany, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Israel. Action has also been initiated to terminate special trade arrangements with Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Government-to-government trade arrangements have been discontinued for all agreements.

The Paris Club, an association with 10 Western European nations, is still important to Argentine trade. This organization of creditor nations was organized in 1956 to maintain convertibility of Argentine currency among the 10 countries and facilitate repayment of trade indebtedness.

In February, 1960, the Argentine Government signed the Montevideo Treaty which, when implemented, will make it part of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA). The treaty provides for gradual elimination of duties, charges, and restrictions on substantially all the trade between signatory nations (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay) over a 12-year period.

Argentina recently applied for admission to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It has also applied for membership in the International Sugar Agreement.

#### Internal Market and Price Regulation

From 1955 to 1958 the Argentine Government eliminated state monopolies which controlled agricultural trade during most of the postwar period. On January 13, 1959, the Ministry of Economy removed subsidies and remaining price ceilings on food and other essential items. Government functions are limited primarily to establishment of orderly marketing procedures and maintenance of guaranteed prices to grain and oilseed producers and, temporarily, to regulation of the sugar industry.

The Ministry of Agriculture continues to announce guaranteed prices to grain and oilseed producers in advance of planting each season. Producer prices are guaranteed through the purchasing operations of the Junta Nacional de Granos (National Grain Board).

Since 1959, the Argentine Government has followed a general policy of encouraging private trade in farm products. Port and terminal elevators continue to be operated by the Grain Board. However, the government has announced that it will attempt to return some elevators to private

ownership. Except for wheat, free market prices for grains and oilseeds exceed guaranteed producer prices. The minimum price guaranteed wheat producers is near current market price but an increase is expected in 1961.

Table 3.--Argentina: Minimum producer prices for principal crops, crop years 1958-59 through 1960-61

Commodity	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	:- - - Pesos per 100 Kilograms 1/- - -		
Wheat.....	200	300	380
Corn (flint).....	220	230	300
Yellow oats.....	110	180	240
Barley (brewing).....	140	190	250
Rye.....	120	170	240
Millet and sorghum grain.....	95	155	180
Linseed.....	400	500	600
Sunflower seed.....	300	500	520
Peanuts.....	430	750	780

1/ 1 kilogram = 2.2046 pounds. Official exchange rate 18 pesos/dollar in 1959, 82.5 pesos/dollar average in October, 1960.

Surplus production led to new legislation, in early 1960, permitting emergency regulation of the Argentine sugar industry for 2 years. This legislation will permit establishing prices for sugarcane; fixing production limits for sugar refiners; expropriating surplus sugar production for export; and taxation of retail sugar sales. The government has provided special credits to finance purchase and milling of the 1960 sugarcane crop and has removed exchange surcharges on import of sugar mill machinery. Milling quotas were assigned for domestic production with excess sugar to be exported by June 30, 1961. A recent decree distributed a 220,000 metric ton export quota to sugar millers with authorization for a subsidy up to 4 pesos/kilogram.

It is expected that Argentina will attempt to minimize market and price regulation. With a free exchange system in operation, continued emphasis will be placed upon adjustment in export taxes, import surcharges and upon special credits to provide necessary incentives to expand agricultural production and trade.

### Other Aids to Agriculture

Argentina contemplates other aids to supplement increased incentives provided agriculture by exchange and trade reforms. The government plans a substantial expansion in research and extension services to overcome the lag in technology - particularly in soil, pasture, and livestock management. Agriculture would also benefit from transportation system improvement. There are indications that agricultural credit will be used to encourage crop and livestock production.

Argentina centralized administration of technical research and extension activities by creation of the National Institute of Technology (INTA) under the Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock. This organization assumed control of 25 experimental stations and various regional demonstration centers throughout the country. Its activities are financed largely through the 2-percent tax on all agricultural exports.

In February 1959, the Argentine Government established the National Commission for Administration of the Fund to Support Economic Development (CAFADE) within the office of the President. This commission has responsibility for planning and coordinating use of loan funds from U.S. Public Law 480 sales and other sources. Use of these funds is for promotion of technological improvements important to the national recovery program.

A major responsibility of CAFADE is "Operation Beef", a program to stimulate recovery of the livestock and meat industry which provides much of the country's foreign exchange resources. This emergency program is to supplement activities of other agencies and aims at a stepup in technical aids available to producers in the fields of pasture management, disease control, and animal nutrition.

To initiate action, CAFADE has utilized shortterm consultants to assist a permanent staff consisting of a technical director, 8 beef cattle and pasture specialists and 2 economists. Plans are for 2 cooperative contracts between Argentine and U.S. universities to expand training and technical assistance in support of the program - one contract in veterinary medicine and animal husbandry, and the other in soils, pastures and animal nutrition.

As part of its program, CAFADE recently formed a National Meat Technology Institute whose operation will be turned over to the National Institute of Technology (INTA). This organization recently established a new ranch experiment station at Mercedes, Province of Carrientes, in northern Argentina. Plans are to establish a special training school for extension specialists in cooperation with the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba. Special organizations, each with 12 ranches, are being formed with special technical advisory services as a basis for field study and demonstration.

In August 1960, the government initiated a campaign against foot-and-mouth disease. It declared the region north of the Limay and Neuquen Rivers in south-central Argentina to be an epidemic area, and provided for obligatory vaccinations under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. Informed sources indicate strong efforts to control the disease in this area which contains most of the cattle production.

The Argentine Government maintains an agricultural credit system with financial resources provided through the Central Bank of the Nation. The bank has branch offices in principal towns and most farmers are able to obtain loans at slightly below normal interest rates for livestock and crop production.

Although longer term credits have been restricted, they are authorized for producers who participate in the livestock improvement program. The Central Bank, in conjunction with the Secretary of Agriculture, has also authorized loans of up to 500,000 pesos to sugarcane farmers in Tucuman Province who wish to grow other crops such as corn, sunflower, rice, peanuts, or citrus fruits. It is expected that present credit limits will be raised on loans for farm machinery and other agricultural production supplies.

Implementation of the government-announced plans for improvements in transportation and port facilities will prove an important stimulus to agricultural development. The Ministry of Public Works has authorized plans for much needed rehabilitation of the nation's railways. A vast road building plan, to be financed by foreign and domestic funds, has also been drafted. It aims to provide the country, in 5 years, with a highway network of 40,000 kilometers -- nearly 3 times that now in existence.

It appears evident that future policies will place increasing emphasis on improved research, education, credit, and transportation facilities as aids to agricultural development. Present policies emphasize livestock production but longrange objectives aim at overall expansion in farm output.

Table 4.--Production and export of important agricultural commodities,  
averages 1935-39 and 1951-55, annual 1957-59

Commodity	Production					Export				
	1935-39	1951-55	1957	1958	1959	1935-39	1951-55	1957	1958	1959
	1,000 Metric Tons									
Wheat 1/.....	6,634	5,884	7,130	5,810	6,668	3,332	2,356	2,660	2,157	2,399
Corn.....	7,892	3,051	2,698	5,588	5,461	6,398	943	789	1,679	2,686
Oats.....	748	864	1,140	995	850	339	228	404	536	56
Barley.....	503	856	1,364	1,010	1,056	278	402	566	335	299
Rye.....	254	700	880	630	817	133	363	315	188	64
Rice (rough) 1/....	51	179	193	217	162	2/	21	28	51	3
Linseed 1/3/.....	1,702	454	620	630	620	1,504	517	442	483	619
Sunflower seed 1/..	148	554	625	759	387	5	91	18	129	14
Peanuts 1/.....	79	148	318	290	249	3	4	94	155	15
Sugar, centrifugal:	435	657	696	1,074	944			88		3
Cotton.....	63	125	170	100	95	25	28	10	2	10
Tobacco.....	15	36	42	28	24	8	1	3	2	1
Meat 4/.....	1,923	2,151	2,856	2,893	2,101					
Wool 5/.....	163	178	186	191	197	662	380	673	710	549
						139	104	104	104	140

1/ Exports include grain equivalent of wheat flour and seed equivalent of vegetable oils. Milled rice exports converted to rough basis. 2/ Average net import of 46,000 metric tons. 3/ Average import of 46,000 metric tons. 4/ Carcass weight basis. Production and trade for 1934-38 instead of 1935-39. Preliminary production and trade for 1958 and 1959. 5/ Production on greasy, exports on actual weight basis. Preliminary production and trade for 1959.

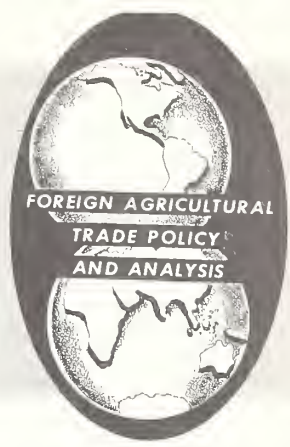
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March 1961

## FOOD SHORTAGES IN COMMUNIST CHINA

### ---Signs of an Impending Crisis

Months before the first of the 1961 crops will be ready for harvest the Communist Chinese authorities have issued somber warning of severe food shortages.

The prospect of famine has not been mentioned except by implication. But in a year's-end report the government told the Chinese people that in 1960 a total of 148 million acres, more than half of the country's cultivable land had been scourged by natural hazards--drought, floods, typhoons, hail storms and frost, plus insect and plant diseases. From 49 million to 64 million acres were described as "seriously affected". Some of these acres--the report did not say exactly how many--produced no crops at all. To make the situation more threatening, the statement went on to emphasize that the 1960 calamities came hard on the heels of a previous year of setbacks.

Natural hazards in 1959 were said to have affected 100 million acres, or more than one-third of the total cultivable land. Of the 100 million acres, 49 million were described as "seriously affected". The substance of these statements was plain. The people were being prepared for more sacrifices and even greater austerity. This, and official action that has followed, has left little doubt about the official views concerning the food prospects for the approaching spring and early summer months. These are the months when Communist China's food supplies traditionally reach the bottom of the barrel. Clearly, the regime anticipates a worsening of the already critical situation in the next 4 months.

There is, however, much skepticism about the regime's statements attributing the shortages entirely to damages from natural hazards. The question of whether natural hazards are being over-stressed and used as an alibi can not be ruled out or easily resolved.

The basis of this suspicion is this: As the 1960 season progressed, China appeared to be experiencing a poor season though not a materially worse one than in 1959. The possibility that the authorities would in an ex post facto summary

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over-stress damage from natural hazards to provide an excuse for tightening rationing so as to continue exporting farm products comes to mind. Also there is considerable precedent of the regime using natural hazards in molding public opinion, with the degree of damage set to fit the point to be made.

One such practice is to play up natural calamities to create the proper public mood for turning out work battalions to carry out off-season flood control and water conservancy work. Another use in the propaganda field is to provide a suitable background for pointing up how effective the communes are in reducing the ravages of China's ancient plagues--drought and floods. Used this way, natural hazards are first magnified; then the spokesman points out that owing to "superiority of the communes and effective party leadership what would have been a national catastrophe before has now been reduced to manageable proportions".

Also in 1960, there was another factor, another reason, for suspecting that natural hazards might be over-stressed. It has been obvious for some time that Chinese grain production statistics for 1958, even though revised downward from 375 million metric tons to 250 million, are still too high by at least 50 million tons. This unrealistic statistical situation got further away from reality when 1959 production was put at 270 million. Actually production declined. Natural hazards could, and it has seemed likely for some time would, be used to provide the least embarrassing way to put 1960 production back to some place around the pre-1958 level, the year before the "great leap forward" began. It is a good bet that this will be done. It was after this year that radical statistical manipulations began.

The foregoing is not to suggest that the Communist Chinese are not in an extremely tight spot, but to point out that the causes are far more complex than the explanation offered implies. It is also important in forming a judgement as to whether the current situation is only temporary or a chronic problem brought on by factors that a good 1961 crop can alleviate, but can not remove.

To dismiss the natural hazards lightly, however, would certainly miss the point. The fact that the regime chose to publicize and continued to play up natural calamities at this time is significant in the light of other moves being taken.

Regardless of the causes of shortages, a very convincing clue to the seriousness with which the regime regards the situation is provided by the presence of Chinese buyers in world grain markets spending scarce foreign exchange for food items. This the government has steadfastly refused to do in any significant amounts during several previous periods of stress. This action, more than anything else, suggests that the authorities feel themselves in a tighter spot than at any time heretofore.

The current question is: Does China face widespread famine or another year of critical shortages in the spring and early summer for those areas hardest hit by drought, floods, typhoons and other natural hazards? In brief are the shortages spotty or general? This is a highly significant question and one that can not be answered conclusively. There is neither sufficient statistical information nor on-the-spot observations to provide a clear answer.

Views may well differ on the subject because for Free World observers it is a matter of judgement as to what the available information means. There is, in normal times, a very thin margin of separation between the subsistence level and real hunger for the Chinese population. A prolonged downward movement in production and stocks and a steadily increasing population could upset this precarious balance in large sections of China without being quickly detected by foreign observers looking on from an outside or a peripheral position.

### Situation Analysis

To get the present situation in perspective it is necessary first to look backward at the last 2 years as the period which brought the present dilemma into sharp focus and then at a few of the fundamentals of China's agriculture and the regime's approach to the problems.

The following is a brief summary of events and developments in Mainland China as described in the World Agricultural Situation report on production published by the Foreign Agricultural Service in December, 1960 and a similar report published in 1959. Recent events have not changed the conclusions of these analyses significantly, but the picture is now clearer as to what happened. Reviews of the 1959 and 1960 production years will be helpful.

### Production in 1959

It is clear that farm production in 1959 fell below the 1958 level despite the regime's claim of about a 10-percent increase. This much can be deduced from the following indicators which show:

1. That the crop year 1959 was much less favorable for agricultural production than the previous year. Much of the country's best crop producing area suffered from floods, drought, typhoons and pests.
2. That the area planted to grain crops was considerably less than in the previous year.
3. That the agricultural economy suffered from a slackening work effort and a tendency to drift, following the exhausting tempo of 1958.
4. That the leadership was seriously confused at the beginning of the year, adopted impossible targets and embraced unwise farming concepts. Many of the mistakes stemmed from gross errors in measuring and appraising 1958 accomplishments. Prospects for 1959 were seriously damaged before these fallacies were finally discovered.
5. That the Chinese authorities were not optimistic even then; in fact, they were showing signs of much concern about the 1959 crop and about prospects for the future, despite optimistic predictions of substantial production increases.

The number of acres sown to winter wheat and other small grains in the fall of 1958 declined substantially, with more land being seeded to green manure crops or left fallow. By misreading the 1958 results, the officials got the idea that the nation's food could be grown on much fewer acres by intensive cultivation. This idea caused them to relax the pressures for getting fall crops planted on as much land as possible. Also the fact that peasants were heavily occupied with non-farm work interfered with fall seeding.

However, before 1959 spring planting, the claimed 1958 results and the notion that food needs could be met by cultivating fewer acres had been fairly well discredited, even though this was not publicly admitted until late August. Seeing that 1958 reports had been misleading, the government moved early in the year to initiate pressures on the farm front to enforce austerity and to plant every available acre. These efforts to get spring and summer crops planted succeeded only in part

Growing conditions varied seasonally and geographically, but in general the fall, winter, and spring season throughout the country was normal or better. These favorable weather conditions benefited especially the fall-sown grains and carried over through the planting season for the summer crops. But the warm-season crops were hard hit later by floods, drought, and typhoons which struck the mainland beginning in June. Chinese authorities reported that nearly one-third of the nation's cultivable land was affected by natural calamities during the 1959 season. These same figures were again repeated but with more emphasis in the 1960 summaries

In 1959 the Chinese had to slow down and make many adjustments in the hastily erected commune organization and in industrial and agricultural priorities. The excesses of the previous year had clearly led to wasted effort, imbalances, and crippling dislocations. These were man-made and had nothing to do with weather.

#### Production in 1960

The regime urgently needed a good crop year in 1960 and tried to correct some of the blunders of the 1958 and 1959 period. But before the fall harvest was complete it was clear that 1960 had been unfavorable, weatherwise, perhaps more so than in 1959. There were, however, offsetting factors in that some of the mistakes of 1959 had been corrected.

An outstanding change pointing to a reasonably good grain harvest was in the increase in planted acreages. The following tabulation, pieced together from fragmentary data, is illustrative of the differences in the number of sown acres of major food crops in 1960 compared to 1959.

	<u>1959</u> <u>Million acres</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>Million acres</u>
Total food grain crops, including potatoes.....	269.5	298.9
Winter food crops.....	64.7	78.6
Winter wheat.....	52.1	60.3
Other.....	12.6	18.3
Summer food crops.....	204.8	220.3
Spring wheat.....	8.2	8.1
Rice.....	73.4	77.8
Other.....	123.2	134.4

It will be noted that the number of sown acres appears to have gone up by nearly 30 million. True, much of this had been taken out of production in 1959 and probably were low yielding acreages, but putting them back in crops should have been a plus factor of some importance.

In addition to returning to a broad base for agriculture in 1960 the authorities, clearly worried about the lagging agricultural sector of the economy, took other measures to strengthen agriculture. These included mostly the addition of more labor, a little more rationally applied, and the usual pressures to increase the supply of organic fertilizers, speed up land reclamation, and construct irrigation facilities. There was also a renewed effort to push farm mechanization.

Well before the end of 1960 it was obvious, however, that these measures had not succeeded and things were not going well. Agriculture was in trouble. Agricultural scarcities were not only having most serious impact on the living standards of the people; the rate of industrial progress was also threatened.

At the time of this writing, one month after the close of 1960, it now seems most likely that what Communist China faces is, at best, a developing situation in which the regime is extremely hard pressed and the situation will get worse before getting better.

There will be less food this year on a per capita basis than at any time in several years, because of Chinese agricultural production lagging behind a previous peak while population pushes relentlessly upward by about 15 million persons annually

It has been officially hinted that grain production, which provides about 85 percent of the nation's diet, is at the level of 3 years ago. If so, this means about the same amount of food for a population larger by around 45 million than in 1957. These figures themselves tell much of the story about the food problem and the underlying basic cause. It is a problem that will not end with the next harvest, although a good harvest would provide a stopgap.

The area hardest hit by spring and early summer drought in 1960 is in the important winter wheat region in the Yellow River area. Winter wheat was particularly hard hit and the drought extended into the summer long enough to damage summer crops. This is the area of greatest indicated food shortages. The problem of supplying the coastal areas of this region from other areas of China even if surplus supplies were available is complicated by lack of adequate transportation. This was true in prewar China and, despite the vigorous road building efforts of the Communists, it is still a major problem.

Northeast China appears to have suffered from damaging floods that completely destroyed some crop areas. Also there were other local areas hit by calamities, as is true every year in China, and which are probably badly off. The stricken areas will, of course, have the greatest difficulty getting by even assuming that the regime can do a reasonably good job of distributing food over the country from government stocks and from surplus to deficit areas. This extra distribution load will heavily tax an already inadequate transportation system.

#### Stopgap Measures

The regime's immediate problem is to ride out the next few months until the new harvest, most of which will not be until June. The authorities have had several years experience in weathering adversities and muddling through.

Rationing, already austere, has been further tightened. Areas that escaped heavy damage are being forced to share with the distressed areas. The level of stocks is very important, but almost a totally unknown factor. Storage is a big problem and stocks may have been damaged or lost. State-held stocks built up in 1958, though eroded in 1959, probably are still a plus factor in this emergency. These will be further drawn down.

In riding out the next 4 months the State's ability to spread the food over the entire population on a timely basis will be crucial. Also, enforcing rationing and getting food supplies--not already in government storage--from the people in the areas where conditions are relatively better will be a problem.

The regime has strong controls to enforce discipline, but has never solved to its own satisfaction the problem of preventing peasants from hoarding or, more precisely, concealing food supplies.

The revival of the commune mess halls with close supervision is a part of the technique being used to enforce rigid rationing and to make concealing food more difficult and dangerous to the individual.

#### Foreign Purchases and Sales

Importing food grain is an obvious stopgap measure for alleviating spotty shortages. It has only been for the past 11 years that Communist China has switched from a big importer of food grain and other farm products to a net exporter.

Recorded rice exports reached a total of 1.6 million metric tons in 1959. Exports to the Soviet Union alone amounted to 658,000 metric tons. China has also been exporting large quantities of soybeans. A total of 639,000 metric tons of these went to the Soviet Union in 1959. Information already available indicates that China exported more than one-half million tons of rice and substantial quantities of soybeans during the first 6 to 9 months of 1960. This does not include probable shipments to the Soviet Union and other Bloc countries. These and other food exports could be reduced in 1961. It is doubtful if they will be cut out.

The amount of convertible foreign exchange reserves held by China is not known, but these are not believed to be large. Already China has spent relatively large sums for food and fertilizers. It is probable, however, that China has the financial means or could arrange for credit to purchase farm products from the Free World in sufficient quantities to withstand a few months of crisis. Also, the Soviet Union could be asked to forego payments for a year that are being made in substantial part with grains and other farm products. Or, the Soviets could ship wheat or other grains to China if the emergency were great enough, though they themselves have no grain abundance. Or, the Russians could extend China a loan to purchase grain from the Free World. There are no indications that Soviet assistance has been asked or offered.

The Chinese are buying grain and, so far as is known, with their own means. Since the end of 1960, China has purchased from Canada approximately 40 million bushels of grain valued at \$60 million. Wheat accounted for 28 million bushels of this total and barley 12 million bushels.

In the same period China purchased about \$60 million worth of wheat and wheat flour from Australia. This purchase consisted of 39 million bushels of wheat and 40,000 long tons of wheat flour. Forty thousand tons of the wheat reportedly will go to Albania. This may not be the end of these purchases as Australia is now reportedly negotiating the sale of barley to China.

The purchases of grain and flour from Canada and Australia were for cash. The grains and flour are to be loaded out in the spring and early summer to coincide with the periods of expected greatest shortages in China.

In the fall of 1960, China agreed to purchase 350,000 tons of rice from Burma for delivery in 1961. The terms of payment are not clear but these, too, may be paid in sterling. It is probable, though not confirmed, that 200,000 tons of the Burmese rice will go to Ceylon and 100,000 tons to Cuba. China has done some 3-way trading and has commitments to both countries for rice. With political implications involved, the regime would not want to fail to live up to its agreements, especially with Cuba. China reportedly is trying to sell to Burma some of the sugar it agreed to buy from Cuba.

It may be assumed that the wheat will be unloaded in northern Chinese ports and used to supply the urban areas along the coast. This would fit into the drought picture and alleviate the transport burden.

Then, too, there is a precedent for this in Chinese history. Before World War II, China imported wheat into the coastal cities partly because this was cheaper than moving grain over a slow and costly transportation system from distant points inside China. The Communists had stopped importing to save foreign exchange until forced to resume by the present emergency.

#### Basic Causes and Prospects for Change

The foregoing has been concerned with the immediate and leading cause of Chinese food shortages, namely, 2 successive bad growing seasons. It has dealt, too, with stopgap measures to tide the people over the impact period until the next harvest. Both of these are temporal and are only symptomatic of a much deeper and a far more serious weakness in Chinese agriculture and Chinese Communist plans and programs for meeting the problems.

The more profound implications of the present situation go beyond the current year and into the next several years of transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy. This more searching look focuses on why China had so little in the way of a cushion (reserve stocks above current needs) to protect against the misfortune of 2 successive poor seasons in a row. The most obvious reasons in a capsule are these:

To begin with, China's agriculture is weak and technologically backward. The regime admits this. China has one of the most unfavorable man-land ratios in the world, less than four-tenths of an acre per capita and this is steadily narrowing as a mounting population clashes with a relatively fixed land base. With modern science and technology, Communist China does have an agricultural production potential to be exploited. But to exploit the opportunities in more than a very limited fashion will require the development inside China of many industries capable of supplying the necessary chemical fertilizers, insecticides, power machinery, improved farm implements and the numerous other things that a modern highly productive farm economy requires.

Secondly, and highly significantly, the Chinese Communists have formulated and are inflexibly following an economic plan which so far has been calculated to do little to provide agriculture with the essential, though expensive materials, that offer real promise for exploiting the country's production potential. Industrial development, particularly in heavy industry, has been adopted as the country's lifeline to the future and given the lion's share of the capital investment, much of which was generated in the first place by agriculture.

To enable agriculture to measure up to the enormous task of pushing industrial expansion while staving off famine for an ever-mounting population, the regime has relied primarily on labor-intensive projects and programs. By implication there would eventually begin a backflow in which industry once developed would supply agriculture.

The gamble in this approach--and it is a gamble with high stakes--is that agriculture can wait, can bear the burden until heavy industry has been built into a supporting bulwark for agriculture. In the case of China many observers doubt that the policy can be made to work for the long-haul. But the Communists have seemed willing to take the chance. A pointed question has been: How long can the policy be followed before events force the regime to make major concessions to agriculture.

Those who question the workability of this unbalanced approach to economic development in China point out that the regime began in 1949 with some opportunities for limited gains by labor-intensive measures massively applied. This could, and in fact has carried the programs for industrialization forward so far, though there have been many periods of stress and strain. But labor-intensive measures have their limits, and these limits appear now to have been reached, and hereafter capital-intensive measures may have to be substituted on an ever increasing scale. This means for the future massive capital investment in fertilizer and other chemical plants to provide the materials for a more modern agriculture.

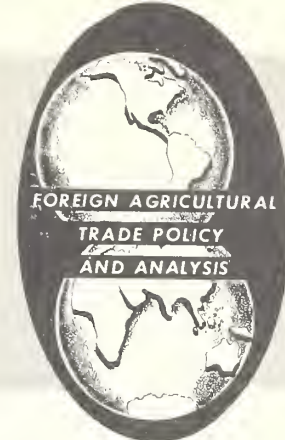
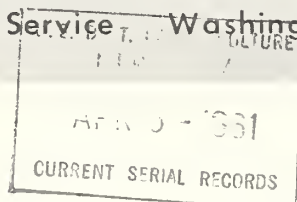
Questions that come to mind about the current situation are: Has the regime's approach to agriculture failed to the point of forcing a change as predicted? Did the labor-intensive measures officially relied upon reach their practical limits in edging up production by the end of 1958? Did the 2 unfavorable crop years in 1959 and 1960 make this obvious to the regime? Finally, and most importantly, will the regime change the very core of its central plan for economic development and hereafter allocate significantly more capital resources to meet the needs of agriculture?

Already there have been hints that a move in that direction is in the offing, and that capital construction in heavy industry may be adjusted so as to allow more to be done for agriculture. Such indications have been given before in times of stress. The adjustments that followed, however, have been niggardly. For the future the logic of events may force the issue. With less than four-tenths of an acre of cultivated land per capita, and with a rapidly expanding population, it seems clear if the people are to be fed and clothed that fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals will have to be provided in ever increasing volume, if the regime is to survive.



# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service, Washington D.C.



F A T P 6-61  
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## MARTINIQUE, GUADELOUPE AND FRENCH GUIANA

### SET 1960 IMPORT QUOTAS

Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana recently announced quotas (expressed in terms of French francs) for 1960 for commodities still subject to quantitative import restrictions.

Imports under these quotas can be brought into these departments until July 1 of the following year.

Import allotments for Martinique include about \$353,000 for live animals for slaughter, and frozen meat; \$118,000 for fish and seafood; \$25,500 for cattle and poultry feed; about \$86,000 for edible industrial oils and \$8,000 for couch grass or twitch grass (used for brooms).

Import allotments for Guadeloupe include about \$194,000 for live animals for slaughter, and frozen meat; \$20,000 for fish and seafood; and \$5,000 for cattle and poultry feed.

Import allotments for French Guiana include about \$6,000 for agricultural equipment (exclusive of traction equipment).

Aside from the above quotas for Martinique, within the limits of which imports of licensed commodities can be effected, the Chamber of Commerce of Martinique has, over the year, published data indicating that the following amounts of food products could be imported during 1960, according to separate international agreements:

1. <u>Franco-Danish Agreement</u>	(in Danish Crowns)	U.S.\$ equivalent
Whole milk, concentrated or in powder	130,000	18,846
Butter	90,000	13,047
Cheese	20,000	2,900
Beer	15,000	
Canned ham	100,000	14,496

2.	<u>Franco-Norwegian Agreement</u>	(in Norwegian Crowns)	U.S.\$ equivalent
	Fish	30,000	4,202
3.	<u>Franco-Swedish Agreement</u>	(in Swedish Crowns)	
	Beer	3,750	725
	Powdered milk	75,000	14,506
4.	<u>Franco-Netherlands Agreement</u>	(in French Francs)	
	Rice	70,000,000	142,857
5.	<u>Agreement with Trinidad</u>	(in sterling)	
	Biscuits	5,000	14,000
6.	<u>European Common Market Agreement</u>		
	Cheese	55 short tons	
	Butter	66 " "	
	Powdered milk	11 " "	
	Concentrated milk	386 " "	
	Spaghetti, noodles, etc.	66 " "	
	Margarine, imitation lard & other prepared fats	13 " "	
	Preserved meats (other than poultry and rabbit)	16.5 " "	
	Ham	16.5 " "	
	Salt pork	105 " "	
		(in French Francs)	
	Fruit & vegetables	2,400,000	4,898
	Pastries & biscuits	5,000,000	10,204
	Chocolate products	2,000,000	4,082
	Sugar products (including candied fruit)	6,000,000	12,245
	Various food products	1,000,000	2,040
	Alcoholic drinks	1,000 litres (pure alcohol)	

According to official sources in Martinique the only industrial equipment of interest to local importers on which import restrictions continue to be in effect are refrigeration equipment, certain tractors, trucks and some other agricultural equipment. They predict that most of the restrictions on these types of commodities will be removed by the end of 1961. On the other hand they do not foresee any relaxation on import restrictions on agricultural commodities.



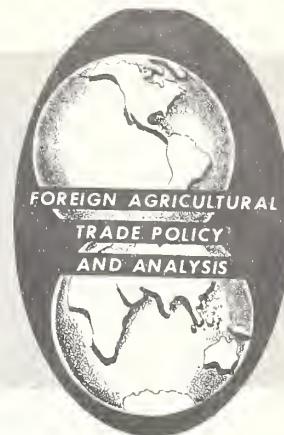
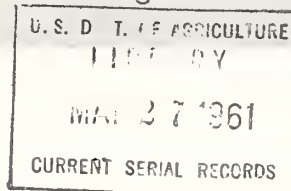
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

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## 1960 U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

### SET VALUE AND VOLUME RECORDS

U. S. exports of farm products in calendar year 1960 established new records in both value and volume.

The value, totaling \$4,824 million, was 22 percent above the previous year, and about 7 percent above the 1957 record. Export volume was 23 percent above 1959 and 14 percent larger than 1957's record. Last year's export total would have been even greater if other countries had traded on a more liberal basis, permitting U. S. farm products better opportunities to compete in world markets.

There were substantial gains in exports of cotton, wheat, rice, soybeans, and tobacco. Exports which fell moderately included feed grains, vegetable oils, vegetables and preparations, animal fats, and dairy products. Meats and hides and skins rose slightly. There was little change in fruits and preparations.

Seventy percent of agricultural exports in 1960 sold for dollars and totaled \$3,353 million, \$630 million more than the \$2,723 million in 1959. Three commodities -- cotton, soybeans, and tobacco -- accounted for over 90 percent of the dollar sales increase. Government-financed programs -- Public Law 480 and Mutual Security Act -- accounted for 30 percent of agricultural exports. Foreign currency sales under Title I of Public Law 480 accounted for \$993 million, 21 percent of total exports in 1960.

Both foreign and domestic factors contributed to the peak level of agricultural exports in 1960. Abroad, the economic activity of the industrialized countries continued to advance at the rapid pace of recent years. The gold and dollar holdings of many industrially developed countries were at record levels.

Domestically, there were plentiful supplies of high quality farm products available for export. The payment-in-kind program enabled U. S. cotton, wheat, rice, and feed grains to compete successfully in a number of world markets. For the newly developing countries which were short of dollars, the United States continued to make farm products available under Government-financed programs, primarily Public Law 480 foreign currency sales.

COTTON. Cotton exports, excluding linters, expanded to 7.5 million running bales in 1960 from 3.7 million in 1959. Exports in 1960 were the largest in over a quarter-century. Western Europe continued to be the major destination, taking 3.7 million bales. Other important markets were Japan, 1.7 million bales; India, 0.6 million; and Canada, 0.3 million. Principal factors in the growth of cotton exports were continued high consumption in industrialized countries, ample supplies of U. S. cotton at competitive prices, and low levels of cotton stocks in major exporting countries. Last year, 1.3 million bales of cotton were shipped for foreign currencies under Title I of Public Law 480.

GRAINS AND FEEDS. Wheat and flour exports of 601 million bushels in 1960 were 158 million more than in 1959 and 99 million above the prior record in 1958. This substantial increase represented mostly larger shipments under Title I of Public Law 480, which rose from 234 million bushels in 1959 to 370 million in 1960.

Table 1.--U. S. agricultural exports,  
calendar years 1959 and 1960

Commodity	1959	1960	Chg.
	Mil. dol.		%
Cotton.....	445	980	+120
Grains & feeds 1/...	1,572	1,822	+ 16
Wheat & flour 1/...	771	1,026	+ 33
Feed grains 1/....	557	515	- 8
Rice, milled 1/...	102	148	+ 45
Tobacco, unmd. ...	346	378	+ 9
Veg. oils, seeds...	519	548	+ 6
Fruits & vgs. 1/...	385	389	+ 1
Animals & prods. 1/	568	574	+ 1
Other 1/.....	120	133	+ 11
Total.....	3,955	4,824	+ 22

1/ Includes private shipments for relief and charity, mostly CCC surpluses donated to welfare agencies under Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as Amended, and other legislation.

The major importers of U. S. wheat in 1960 were India, Poland, UAR-Egypt, Pakistan, and Japan. India continued to be the largest recipient of U. S. wheat by taking 162 million bushels in 1960 compared with 102 million in the previous year. Exports to Western Europe increased slightly in the latter part of 1960 because of the low quality of wheat harvested in Europe during the past season.

Milled rice exports in 1960 totaling 21.7 million bags (milled basis) were 41 percent larger than the 15.4 million exported in 1959. Most of the increase was in shipments under Title I of Public Law 480, which totaled 11 million bags in 1960

compared with 6 million in 1959. Rice exports have increased sharply despite the fact that rice production has increased in the Far East, which has been a sizable outlet for U. S. rice exports in recent years under Government-financed programs. The main foreign outlets for U. S. rice in 1960 were India, Cuba, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Peru. Because of the deterioration in relations with Cuba, rice exports to that once-leading outlet dropped from 3.7 million bags in 1959 to 1.7 million in 1960.

Feed grain exports declined slightly in 1960 from the previous year's record. They totaled 11.6 million short tons in 1960 compared with 12.5 million a year earlier, consisting of corn, 221 million bushels; barley, 90 million; oats, 32 million; and grain sorghums, 97 million. Western Europe, the largest foreign outlet, took less because of larger supplies of feed wheat following the low quality wheat harvest there. However, exports to other areas expanded slightly.

TOBACCO. Tobacco exports increased to 495 million pounds (export weight) in 1960 from 466 million in 1959. The principal foreign markets for leaf were the United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands, Australia, Belgium, and Japan. Developments contributing to the expansion in tobacco exports were the above average quality of the U. S. crop in 1960, relatively stable prices for U. S. leaf, and a rise in foreign cigarette consumption. Continuation of foreign trade barriers against U. S. leaf limited further expansion in U. S. tobacco exports.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILSEEDS. Soybean exports totaling 148 million bushels in 1960, a new record, were 20 percent above the 123 million exported in 1959. Japan and Western Europe were the major markets. The continued rise in exports stems primarily from an increase in foreign consumption, little change in total foreign output of vegetable oils and oilbearing materials, and feeding of more soybean meal to livestock.

Combined shipments of soybean and cottonseed oil totaled 1,505 million pounds in 1960 compared with the 1,408 million in 1959. The export rise was accounted for by greater dollar sales as exports under Government-financed programs were smaller in 1960. About 50 percent of the vegetable oils moved under Title I of Public Law 480.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Exports of fruits and vegetables changed little in 1960. There were smaller shipments of apples and oranges but greater exports of canned and dried fruits. Weather damage to the Florida orange crop reduced availability of oranges for export. Exports of dried fruit, especially raisins, expanded sharply owing to the smaller output in other major producing areas. Vegetable exports fell slightly because of smaller shipments of dried beans. The decline in dried beans was due primarily to the reduced takings by the 3 top U. S. markets -- the United Kingdom, Mexico, and Cuba.

ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS. Exports of animals and animal products in 1960, at \$574 million, remained about the same as in 1959. Value declines in exports of lard, tallow, and dairy products were offset by gains in variety meats, poultry meat, and hides and skins. Lard exports of 620 million pounds in 1960 were only 16 million below the high 1959 level. Increased hog slaughter in the first part of 1960 resulted in plentiful lard available for export at relatively low prices. The principal foreign markets were the United Kingdom and Cuba. Exports to Cuba fell to 190 million pounds in 1960 from 217 million a year earlier.

Exports of tallow totaled 1,526 million pounds in 1960 compared with 1,341 million a year earlier. The continued high level of grain-fed-cattle slaughter resulted in abundant supplies of tallow available for export at relatively low prices. Approximately half of the domestic supply is marketed overseas, primarily in Italy, Japan, and the Netherlands.

The foreign market for variety meats continued to expand in the past year. Exports totaled 118 million pounds in 1960 compared with 91 million in the previous year. Over three-fourths of U. S. variety meat exports moved to Western Europe. Exports of poultry meat of 177 million pounds were 51 million ahead of the previous year's 126 million. The substantial expansion reflected mainly extensive market development and availability of ample supplies at relatively low prices. The major foreign outlets were Western Europe, Canada, the Caribbean area, and Hong Kong.

Table 2.--U. S. exports of food for relief and charity by private agencies and individuals, calendar years 1959 and 1960 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity exported	:	:	Year ending December 31			
			Quantity		Value	
			:		:	
			1959	1960	1959	1960
	:	:			1,000	1,000
	:	:	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
	:	:				
Evaporated milk .....	:Lb.	:	81	310	21	43
Nonfat dry milk.....	:Lb.	:	383,857	247,623	37,168	30,044
Cheese.....	:Lb.	:	544	0	105	0
Wheat, grain (60 lb.).....	:Bu.	:	1,224	1,251	2,560	2,356
Flour (100 lb.).....	:Bag	:	9,839	10,522	52,534	56,829
Corn, grain (56 lb.).....	:Bu.	:	438	794	748	1,299
Cornmeal.....	:Cwt.	:	3,018	3,555	12,075	14,820
Rice.....	:Lb.	:	43,173	247,912	2,458	21,519
Beans, dried.....	:Lb.	:	1,546	1,056	129	51
Other.....	:---	:	---	---	1,923	2,205
	:	:				
Total.....	:---	:	---	---	109,721	129,166
	:	:				

<sup>1/</sup>This table lists principal commodities included with asterisked exports in table 3.

Table 3.--U. S. exports of principal agricultural commodities, calendar years 1959 & 1960 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31			
		Quantity		Value	
		1959	1960	1959	1960
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cheese* .....	Lb.	14,545	9,136	5,668	4,198
Condensed milk .....	Lb.	38,117	41,896	8,467	9,824
Evaporated milk* .....	Lb.	82,981	101,524	12,565	16,223
Dried whole milk .....	Lb.	25,764	28,072	13,745	15,097
Nonfat dry milk* .....	Lb.	663,371	446,749	67,303	51,499
Eggs, in the shell .....	Doz.	20,381	17,547	12,176	11,847
Hides and skins <sup>2/</sup> .....	No.	7,921	11,374	62,808	76,410
Beef and veal, total <sup>3/</sup> .....	Lb.	27,358	29,391	10,881	11,596
Pork, total <sup>3/</sup> .....	Lb.	70,944	69,365	20,937	20,905
Variety meats <sup>4/</sup> .....	Lb.	90,956	118,196	19,401	24,668
Poultry, canned, fresh or frozen <sup>3/</sup> ..	Lb.	125,768	176,545	35,869	49,656
Lard .....	Lb.	604,162	620,010	60,210	60,618
Tallow, edible and inedible .....	Lb.	1,341,279	1,526,247	103,046	99,937
Cotton, unmd., excl. linters					
(running bales) .....	Bale	3,673	7,532	444,995	980,335
Apples, fresh .....	Lb.	138,212	167,573	11,180	14,071
Grapefruit, fresh .....	Lb.	176,561	155,442	8,562	7,913
Oranges and tangerines .....	Lb.	581,953	455,423	39,587	34,455
Pears, fresh .....	Lb.	81,939	53,460	7,254	5,101
Prunes, dried .....	Lb.	61,857	81,835	15,062	20,493
Raisins and currants .....	Lb.	60,334	113,015	11,766	15,589
Fruits, canned .....	Lb.	348,037	387,679	52,659	55,803
Orange juice .....	Gal.	11,960	14,750	22,815	23,480
Other fruit juices .....	Gal.	20,153	18,566	20,703	17,634
Barley, grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	113,352	90,300	121,136	98,724
Barley, malt (34 lb.) .....	Bu.	4,728	2,987	10,006	6,448
Corn, grain (56 lb.)* .....	Bu.	220,554	221,026	287,903	282,651
Grain sorghums (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	101,849	96,640	116,013	108,282
Oats, grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	45,615	32,330	31,806	25,458
Rye, grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	5,406	4,882	6,750	5,598
Rice, milled, excludes paddy* .....	Lb.	1,538,545	2,165,714	102,382	147,537
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)* .....	Bu.	358,592	504,947	617,013	854,136
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)*	Bag	36,798	41,777	154,258	172,038
Oil cake and oil-cake meal (2,000 lb.)	Ton	817	713	53,270	45,362
Hops .....	Lb.	17,219	18,446	11,448	10,301
Nuts and preparations .....	Lb.	77,428	97,612	15,078	21,068
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	122,675	147,854	281,508	335,376
Flaxseed (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	8,948	4,149	28,566	12,894
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc. ....	Lb.	889,179	1,055,788	102,915	108,604
Cottonseed oil, crude, refined, etc. .	Lb.	518,710	449,317	68,964	49,565
Seeds, field and garden .....	Lb.	60,414	82,372	15,516	18,370
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	465,615	495,166	346,219	378,443
Beans, dried* .....	Lb.	452,613	314,610	35,577	25,024
Peas, dried (ex. cowpeas & chickpeas)	Lb.	189,949	199,216	12,882	12,681
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	295,883	338,094	8,443	9,860
Vegetables, fresh, other .....	Lb.	751,416	722,719	37,468	36,684
Vegetables, canned .....	Lb.	172,183	181,787	25,116	28,317
Other agricultural commodities* .....				398,265	403,414
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ..				3,955,341	4,824,187
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES				13,427,619	15,475,275
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES .....				17,382,960	20,299,462

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins", reported in value only.  
<sup>3/</sup> Product weight. <sup>4/</sup> Includes beef and pork livers, beef tongues, and other variety meats, fresh or frozen. Product weight.

\* Includes "Food exported for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies".

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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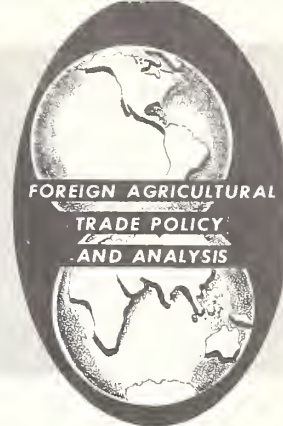
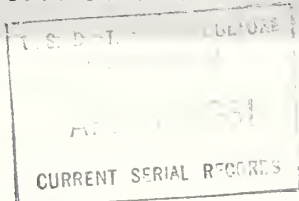


Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 8-61  
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## U. S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS: COMMODITY BY COUNTRY

### FISCAL YEARS 1958-59 AND 1959-60

The United States ranks second to the United Kingdom as an agricultural importer and accounts for one-sixth of the world's agricultural import trade.

During fiscal year 1959-60 U. S. agricultural imports totaled \$4,017 million, virtually unchanged from the previous year. The commodity make-up of agricultural imports has also been relatively stable, with supplementary (competitive) and complementary (noncompetitive) commodities accounting for equal shares in recent years.

There seems to be some deviation by country of origin as U. S. demand for some commodities varies with such factors as home production and world prices. On the whole, however, the principal suppliers do not vary considerably from year to year.

During 1959-60 the United States imported over one-half of the world's coffee, over two-fifths of the banana shipments, nearly one-third of the cacao beans, over one-fourth of the cane sugar and crude natural rubber, and about one-tenth each of the wool, tobacco, and tea entering world trade. The United States thus provided a dollar market for all of the major agricultural economies of the world.

About half of the imported agricultural products are similar to those grown in this country although in many instances they are not produced in sufficient volume to meet domestic demand, or the imported commodity provides a variety not available in the domestic market. Commodities of this nature are referred to as supplementary to U. S. production and include apparel wool, cane sugar, cattle, cheese, cotton, most fruits, grains, meats, nuts, oilbearing materials, sheep and lamb skins, tobacco, and vegetables. Some fruits and vegetables are imported during the winter and early spring months when domestic production is low.

The other segment of the U. S. agricultural import market includes those commodities which are not produced in this country in significant commercial volume and would not be available unless imported. They are known as complementary products and include bananas, carpet wool, cacao beans, coffee, cordage fiber, crude natural rubber, silk, spices, and tea.

The United States imports agricultural commodities from more than 125 different countries, though the bulk comes from relatively few. Ten countries in 1959-60 accounted for three-fifths of all U. S. agricultural imports--including more than three-fifths of the supplementary commodities and over half of the complementary. These countries are Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, the Philippines, Mexico, Canada, Indonesia, New Zealand, Australia, and the Federation of Malaya. Each marketed over \$100 million worth of agricultural products in the United States during 1959-60.

These principal suppliers can be further characterized by the commodities which they shipped to the United States during 1959-60. For example, Brazil was the leading supplier of coffee, providing 42 percent of U. S. coffee imports. From Cuba, the United States obtained 71 percent of its cane sugar imports; from Colombia, more than 25 percent of its coffee imports; and from the Philippines, all of the copra and 23 percent of the cane sugar imports. Mexico was a principal supplier of cattle and meats; and Canada, grains and animal products. Indonesia and the Federation of Malaya supplied almost one-half of U. S. imports of crude natural rubber while Australia and New Zealand were among the chief sources of meat products and wool.

#### COUNTRY ANALYSIS

Principally a supplier of complementary products, Brazil has long been the primary U. S. source of agricultural commodities, mainly coffee and cacao beans. Imports of agricultural commodities from Brazil totaled \$532 million during 1959-60, slightly ahead of 1958-59. Coffee accounted for approximately four-fifths of the total, with cacao beans, the only other significant complementary commodity, providing an additional 7 percent. Supplementary commodities, mainly carnauba wax and castor oil, accounted for less than 10 percent of the total during 1959-60, down slightly from the previous year.

Even with growing political differences, Cuba remained the United States' principal supplier of cane sugar during 1959-60. Cane sugar, which accounted for 85 percent of Cuban shipments to the United States, was only slightly below the 1958-59 level due mostly to existing authorized quotas. The only other significant U. S. import from Cuba was tobacco, with smaller amounts of fruits and vegetables. The latter two were up slightly during 1959-60.

Coffee is the principal import item from Colombia accounting for 99 percent of all agricultural shipments to the United States. Agricultural imports from Colombia totaled \$266 million during 1959-60, slightly below the 1958-59 level due in part to lower coffee prices.

U. S. agricultural imports from the Philippines, principally supplementary, increased about 10 percent during 1959-60 to a total of \$247 million. This gain was due largely to increased takings of cane sugar during the latter half of the year as the United States sought additional sugar supplies. Sugar accounted for almost half of the Philippine shipments to the United States during this period. The Philippines is also the United States' principal supplier of copra, coconut oil, and coconut meats.

The declining market in the United States for cattle was associated with the 18 percent drop in imports of agricultural commodities from Mexico during 1959-60. Cattle also accounted in part for the high level imports in the prior year. Agricultural imports from Mexico totaled \$186 million during 1959-60, approximately two-thirds supplementary and one-third complementary. Supplementary commodities, in addition to cattle, included beef, vegetables, and fruits. Complementary shipments were largely coffee.

The declining cattle market in the United States also took its toll in Canada as total agricultural shipments to the United States declined \$57 million, or almost 24 percent, during 1959-60 from 1958-59. Canadian dutiable cattle shipments alone declined more than 40 percent. Shipments of meats were also substantially lower, accounting in part for the reduced total. Grains and preparations, the only other major import from Canada, showed a 14 percent gain, offsetting in part the declines in cattle and meats. These 3 commodity groups accounted for approximately two-thirds of U. S. imports from Canada during 1959-60.

Crude rubber dominates Indonesia's market in the United States. Of the \$135 million worth of agricultural commodities exported to the United States during 1959-60, crude rubber accounted for more than 80 percent. This was a 34 percent increase over shipments in 1958-59, a value increase resulting entirely from rising rubber prices whereas the volume of rubber shipments remained relatively unchanged from the previous year. The only other significant commodities imported from Indonesia included small amounts of spices and tea.

Imports of agricultural commodities from New Zealand totaled \$127 million during 1959-60, relatively unchanged from the previous year. New Zealand is principally an exporter of animal products, with shipments to the United States of frozen boneless beef of primary importance in recent years. This

country is also one of the United States' principal suppliers of carpet wool, with smaller amounts of apparel wool, lamb, mutton, cattle hides, and sheep skins.

Australia, like New Zealand, is also an important supplier of meat products, principally frozen boneless beef, boneless mutton, and lamb. Manufacturing-type beef and mutton have been of special importance in the last 2 years as available U. S. supplies were cut back with fewer marketings of lower grade cattle. Apparel wool accounts for most of the remaining share of Australia's market in the United States.

Australia ships the United States more apparel wool than any other country. U. S. agricultural imports from Australia increased sharply during 1959-60, mainly as a result of larger U. S. takings of boneless beef.

The Federation of Malaya is a principal supplier of crude natural rubber, and this commodity accounts for virtually all of Malaya's shipments to the United States. Imports of rubber from Malaya accounted for \$113 million of the total shipments of \$114 million during 1959-60. Though the principal part of the gain in the value of rubber imports during 1959-60 was due to higher prices, the Federation, unlike Indonesia, recorded a 20 percent rise in volume.

The 55 countries listed in the table accompanying this report account for 97 percent of U. S. agricultural imports in 1959-60.

#### COMMODITY ANALYSIS

Of the multitude of foreign-produced commodities marketed in this country, 7 account for nearly two-thirds of annual agricultural imports. They are coffee, cane sugar, crude rubber, meats, cacao beans, carpet and apparel wool, and tobacco.

Coffee traditionally has been the major U. S. import commodity, accounting for over half of complementary imports and one-fourth of the overall agricultural import total. Imports of coffee reached a record high in volume during 1959-60 of 3 billion pounds valued at \$1 billion. A declining world price for coffee in recent years and the threat of a dock strike followed by an actual work stoppage during the early part of this period encouraged roasters to maintain a high level of stocks. Latin America supplies approximately 90 percent of U. S. purchases of coffee. Important suppliers include Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Guatemala, and the former Belgian Congo.

Imports of cane sugar set a new high of 4.7 million tons valued at \$507 million in 1959-60, only slightly higher than the previous year. Sugar imports have been increasing in value for a number of years while quantity has fluctuated slightly though following the same upward trend. In recent years, Cuba has been the principal supplier, accounting for more than two-thirds of such imports. The Philippines accounts for most of the remaining

imports, supplying an additional 23 percent. Other suppliers include the Dominican Republic, Peru, and Mexico.

Crude rubber imports, an important industrial component of the U. S. economy in 1959-60, were the second lowest in volume since 1945-46. Value of imports, on the other hand, depicted a sharp increase over 1958-59 owing to rising prices. Imports of rubber in 1959-60 totaled \$383 million, up 27 percent over the previous year. Indonesia and the Federation of Malaya are the major suppliers, with smaller quantities coming from Thailand and Liberia.

The cyclical movement of production and prices in the United States gives rise to a sporadic demand for certain supplementary commodities. Of these, meats have been of special importance during recent years, with a sharp increase in the import of manufacturing-type boneless beef. This increase resulted from an upswing in the cattle cycle with fewer breeding stock being culled for market as emphasis was placed on building up herds. Other meats, namely pork, lamb, poultry and their preparations, encountered declining markets in the United States during 1959-60, accounting for the overall lower meat total. U. S. imports of meats totaled \$340 million in 1959-60, 10 percent less than a year earlier. Principal suppliers include New Zealand, Argentina, Australia, and Canada.

U. S. imports of cacao beans totaled \$154 million during 1959-60, 7 percent less than in the previous year. This decline in value came about as world prices dropped some 20 percent from the 1958-59 level. Quantity, on the other hand, increased almost 20 percent. Ghana, Brazil, Nigeria, and the Dominican Republic accounted for 71 percent of U. S. cacao bean imports during 1959-60.

Even in view of the increased use of synthetics such as nylon, rayon, and orlon in the manufacture of carpeting, imported carpet wool has maintained its place in the U. S. market, even increasing slightly during 1959-60. Imports of carpet wool totaled \$116 million during 1959-60, 5 percent over the previous year. The United States imports carpet wool mainly from Argentina, New Zealand, Pakistan, Syria, Iraq, and India. Synthetics have had their effect on the apparel wool market, however, as imports have declined in recent years. Reduced imports of raw wool have also resulted from greater imports of wool fabrics. During 1959-60, imports of apparel wool totaled \$95 million, equal to the level recorded in 1958-59. The United States imports about half of its apparel wool needs, mainly from Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, and Uruguay.

Imports of unmanufactured tobaccos, which have been increasing in recent years, reached a record high in value of \$115 million during 1959-60, 3 percent larger than in the previous year. Turkey, Cuba, and Greece accounted for 91 percent of the tobacco shipments.

U. S. agricultural imports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of origin,  
specified fiscal years

Country and year	Total	Comple- men- tary 1/	Supple- men- tary 2/	Selected complementary products						
				Coffee	Crude natural rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 3/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Total										
1958-59	4,004.0	1,975.1	2,028.9	1,102.5	302.1	165.2	111.0	73.0	50.8	34.5
1959-60	4,017.0	2,034.8	1,982.2	1,047.8	382.7	153.6	116.3	81.2	56.4	44.0
Brazil (1)										
1958-59	517.9	464.9	53.0	411.9	0.2	43.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
1959-60	531.8	485.9	45.9	435.3	0.2	37.4	0.1	2/	0.3	1.2
Cuba (2)										
1958-59	425.8	3.1	422.7	1.4	0	0.7	2/	2/	0	2/
1959-60	423.6	2.2	421.4	0.8	0	0.4	0	2/	0	2/
Colombia (3)										
1958-59	303.0	302.9	0.1	300.9	0	0.2	0	1.7	0	0
1959-60	265.8	265.6	0.2	265.0	0	0.1	0	0.4	0	0
Philippines, Rep. of the (4)										
1958-59	225.1	11.5	213.6	0	2/	0	2/	0	0	0
1959-60	246.7	11.4	235.3	0	2/	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico (5)										
1958-59	228.8	85.1	143.7	66.3	0	2.3	0	2.3	0	2.3
1959-60	186.4	67.9	118.5	55.0	0	2.5	2/	1.1	0	2.6
Canada (6)										
1958-59	241.2	2.7	238.5	2/	0	0	0	0	0.7	2/
1959-60	184.2	2.7	181.5	2/	2/	0	2/	0	0.7	2/
Indonesia (7)										
1958-59	101.2	100.2	1.0	1.0	78.1	0	0	0	5.6	13.1
1959-60	135.2	133.9	1.3	0.9	112.9	2/	0	0	5.7	12.2
New Zealand (8)										
1958-59	126.8	28.3	98.5	0	0	0.9	27.3	0	0	0
1959-60	126.1	30.6	95.5	0	0	0.6	29.9	0	0	0
Fed. of Malaya (9)										
1958-59	72.1	71.9	0.2	0	70.8	0	0	0	2/	0.2
1959-60	114.5	113.9	0.6	0.1	112.9	0	0	0	2/	0.2
Australia (10)										
1958-59	78.4	0.6	77.8	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0
1959-60	113.7	0.4	113.3	0	0	2/	0.2	0	0	0
Argentina (11)										
1958-59	123.9	37.0	86.9	0	0	0	36.1	0	0	2/
1959-60	88.3	36.6	51.7	0	0	0	35.7	0	2/	2/
Netherlands (12)										
1958-59	88.4	15.8	72.6	0	2/	0.2	3.5	0	1.0	0.7
1959-60	84.4	18.5	65.9	0	2/	0.2	3.5	0	2.0	1.1
India (13)										
1958-59	61.0	27.7	33.3	0.4	0.2	0	5.9	0	14.9	2.0
1959-60	81.4	37.4	44.0	0.3	0.1	0	5.8	0	14.9	9.6
Thailand (14)										
1958-59	65.0	59.0	6.0	0	57.7	0	0	0	0	2/
1959-60	67.2	60.8	6.4	0	58.9	0	0	0	0	2/
Turkey (15)										
1958-59	57.9	1.1	56.8	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.2
1959-60	66.4	4.2	62.2	0	0	0	2.8	0	0	2/
Dominican Rep. (16)										
1958-59	59.7	38.7	21.0	14.7	0	13.6	0	3.6	0	2/
1959-60	61.5	41.7	19.8	16.0	0	15.9	0	4.3	0	2/

U. S. agricultural imports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of origin,  
specified fiscal years

Country and year	Selected supplementary products									Other comp. and supp. products
	Cane sugar	Dutiable cattle & meats 4/	Fruits, nuts, & vegetables	Fats, oils, oilbearing materials 5/	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Apparel wool	Hides and skins 6/	Grains & grain products 7/	Dairy products 8/	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Total										
1958-59	504.6	507.1	206.2	166.4	112.3	95.1	72.3	52.8	47.0	401.1
1959-60	507.5	404.8	230.0	172.5	114.9	94.9	79.3	61.0	49.2	420.9
Brazil (1)										
1958-59	1.3	8.8	7.9	26.8	9/	9/	6.0	0	0.1	10.6
1959-60	0	6.4	9.3	21.8	9/	0.3	6.5	0	0.1	12.9
Cuba (2)										
1958-59	364.8	1.1	9.3	0.3	27.9	0	0.1	9/	9/	20.2
1959-60	359.1	1.4	11.3	0.4	27.1	0	0.1	9/	0	23.0
Colombia (3)										
1958-59	0	0	9/	9/	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1
1959-60	9/	0	9/	9/	9/	0	9/	0	0	0.3
Philippines, Rep. of the (4)										
1958-59	103.0	0	20.7	84.3	3.1	0	9/	9/	0	14.0
1959-60	117.4	0	29.0	84.9	2.7	0	0	9/	0	12.7
Mexico (5)										
1958-59	9.1	74.8	34.6	1.9	9/	0	9/	9/	9/	35.2
1959-60	7.5	45.1	43.7	1.9	9/	9/	9/	0.1	9/	26.9
Canada (6)										
1958-59	0.1	129.2	13.1	1.0	9/	0.7	6.2	43.2	0.4	46.6
1959-60	9/	67.7	11.7	0.7	9/	0.8	5.3	49.2	0.7	47.4
Indonesia (7)										
1958-59	0	0	9/	0.2	0.3	0	0.2	0	0	2.7
1959-60	0	0	9/	0.2	0.1	9/	0.5	0	0	2.7
New Zealand (8)										
1958-59	0	64.4	0.3	0.7	0	11.1	13.6	0	5.7	2.8
1959-60	0	60.3	0.1	0.6	0	9.8	15.9	0	5.8	3.1
Fed. of Malaya (9)										
1958-59	0	0	0.1	9/	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.9
1959-60	0	0	0.2	0.3	0	0	9/	0	0	0.8
Australia (10)										
1958-59	0	43.6	0.1	0.2	0	26.1	2.7	9/	2.1	3.4
1959-60	0	77.4	0.6	0.2	0	26.5	2.3	0.5	1.9	4.1
Argentina (11)										
1958-59	0	55.3	0.9	3.8	0	6.0	2.0	0.4	9.2	10.2
1959-60	0	19.4	1.3	3.8	9/	6.4	2.6	0.4	9.3	9.4
Netherlands (12)										
1958-59	0.5	37.4	1.7	8.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	2.7	30.4
1959-60	9/	29.1	1.9	7.9	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	3.1	33.4
India (13)										
1958-59	0	0.1	22.6	0.2	0	0.7	5.5	0	0	8.5
1959-60	0	0.2	25.8	7.1	0	0.7	5.9	0	0	11.0
Thailand (14)										
1958-59	0	0	5.8	0	0	0	9/	9/	0	1.5
1959-60	0	0	6.2	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	2.0
Turkey (15)										
1958-59	0	0	5.2	0.2	48.7	0.3	1.4	0	0	1.7
1959-60	0	0	7.8	0.4	50.8	0.1	1.8	0	0	2.7
Dominican Rep. (16)										
1958-59	11.2	1.6	0.6	9/	9/	0	9/	1.3	0	13.1
1959-60	11.0	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	1.0	9/	10.3

U. S. agricultural imports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of origin,  
specified fiscal years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Comple- men- tary 1/	Supple- men- tary 2/	Selected complementary products						
				Coffee	Crude natural rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 3/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Belgian Congo (17)										
1958-59	46.5	36.3	10.2	25.6	8.5	9/	0	0	0.2	9/
1959-60	60.3	47.7	12.6	35.1	10.0	0	0	0	0.5	9/
Guatemala (18)										
1958-59	57.5	57.4	0.1	47.0	0	0.2	0	5.8	0	0.2
1959-60	59.2	58.9	0.3	46.9	0	0.3	0	6.7	0	0.2
Ecuador (19)										
1958-59	52.9	52.4	0.5	17.7	0	10.2	0	24.3	0	0
1959-60	57.8	57.6	0.2	12.0	9/	9.8	0	35.5	0	0
Italy (20)										
1958-59	56.3	4.0	52.3	0	0	0	0.8	0	0	0.1
1959-60	57.0	4.9	52.1	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	0.1
Denmark (21)										
1958-59	46.0	0.6	45.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9/
1959-60	43.8	0.4	43.4	0	0	0	9/	0	0	9/
Japan (22)										
1958-59	29.4	18.6	10.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	9/
1959-60	42.6	26.9	15.7	0	9/	0	0	0	0.7	9/
France (23)										
1958-59	38.4	5.2	33.2	0	0	0	0.7	0	9/	0.1
1959-60	42.1	7.0	35.1	0	9/	0	1.8	0	9/	0.2
Br. E. Africa (24)										
1958-59	42.1	40.1	2.0	32.6	0	0	0	0	2.0	0.2
1959-60	41.1	38.9	2.2	27.8	0	0	0	0	2.5	0.6
Ghana (25)										
1958-59	44.8	44.8	0	0	0	44.1	0	0	0	0
1959-60	40.2	40.2	0	0.2	9/	38.0	0	0	0	0
Ceylon (26)										
1958-59	32.1	31.4	0.7	0	7.8	0.1	0	0	22.2	0.7
1959-60	37.6	36.2	1.4	0	11.1	9/	0	0	23.6	1.0
Spain (27)										
1958-59	37.0	0.7	36.3	0	0	9/	0	0	0	9/
1959-60	36.3	1.5	34.8	0	0	0	0.8	0	0	0.1
Nigeria (28)										
1958-59	25.4	22.7	2.7	0.2	5.7	16.4	0	0	0	0.1
1959-60	33.4	28.6	4.8	0.1	10.0	18.0	0	0	0	0.1
Peru (29)										
1958-59	35.8	13.7	22.1	12.2	9/	0.1	0	0	9/	9/
1959-60	30.6	13.8	16.8	12.3	9/	9/	0	0	9/	9/
West Germany (30)										
1958-59	28.4	3.7	24.7	0	9/	9/	0.6	0	9/	9/
1959-60	30.2	4.4	25.8	0	0	9/	1.0	0	9/	9/
Liberia (31)										
1958-59	27.2	27.2	0	0.4	26.8	0	0	0	0	0
1959-60	29.8	29.8	0	0.3	29.5	9/	0	0	0	0
El Salvador (32)										
1958-59	46.1	45.5	0.6	39.8	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959-60	29.6	29.3	0.3	24.9	0	0	0	0	0	9/
Greece (33)										
1958-59	28.8	0.3	28.5	0	0	0	9/	0	0	0.1
1959-60	28.9	0.4	28.5	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.2

U. S. agricultural imports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of origin,  
specified fiscal years - Continued

Country and year	Selected supplementary products									Other comp. and supp. products
	Cane sugar	Dutiable cattle & meats 4/	Fruits, nuts, & vege- tables	Fats, oils, oilbearing materials 5/	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Apparel and wool	Hides and skins 6/	Grains & grain products 7/	Dairy products 8/	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Belgian Congo (17)										
1958-59	0	0	0	10.0	0	0	0.2	0	0	2.0
1959-60	0	0	0	12.5	0	0	0.1	0	0	2.1
Guatemala (18)										
1958-59	9/	0	9/	9/	0	0	9/	0	0	4.3
1959-60	0	0	9/	0.1	0	0	9/	9/	0	5.0
Ecuador (19)										
1958-59	0	0	9/	0.3	0	0	9/	0	0	0.4
1959-60	0	0	9/	0.1	0	0	9/	0	0	0.4
Italy (20)										
1958-59	0	1.2	16.5	8.1	1.1	9/	0.3	0.9	10.9	16.4
1959-60	0	1.4	15.7	5.5	1.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	11.8	18.4
Denmark (21)										
1958-59	0	33.0	0.3	1.6	9/	9/	0.6	0.2	3.1	7.2
1959-60	0	31.0	0.3	0.6	0	9/	0.4	0.3	3.5	7.7
Japan (22)										
1958-59	9/	0.5	7.1	0.2	9/	0.4	0.1	0.3	9/	19.9
1959-60	9/	0.5	11.7	0.4	9/	0.4	0.1	0.3	9/	28.5
France (23)										
1958-59	9/	0.5	5.1	1.0	0.7	1.5	2.7	0.1	1.9	24.1
1959-60	9/	0.7	4.1	1.3	0.1	2.3	2.6	0.1	2.1	26.8
Br. E. Africa (24)										
1958-59	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0	1.5	0	0	5.4
1959-60	0	0	0.1	9/	0	0	1.9	0	0	8.2
Ghana (25)										
1958-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7
1959-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.0
Ceylon (26)										
1958-59	0	0	0.5	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.6
1959-60	0	0	0.1	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.6
Spain (27)										
1958-59	0	0.1	26.5	3.3	0.4	0	0.2	0	9/	6.5
1959-60	0	0.1	20.3	8.1	9/	9/	0.3	9/	0	6.6
Nigeria (28)										
1958-59	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	2.6	0	0	0.3
1959-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.8	0	0	0.4
Peru (29)										
1958-59	11.1	0	0.3	9/	9/	4.3	0.8	0.1	0	6.9
1959-60	8.6	0	0.3	9/	0.4	3.6	0.9	0.1	0	4.4
West Germany (30)										
1958-59	9/	4.8	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	18.3
1959-60	9/	2.7	0.7	2.1	9/	0.3	1.7	2.2	0.8	18.7
Liberia (31)										
1958-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador (32)										
1958-59	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	9/	5.9
1959-60	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	9/	0	0	4.5
Greece (33)										
1958-59	0	0	2.2	0.6	25.2	0	9/	9/	0.1	0.6
1959-60	0	0	1.5	0.2	26.3	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.4

U. S. agricultural imports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of origin,  
specified fiscal years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Comple- men- tary 1/	Supple- men- tary 2/	Selected complementary products						
				Coffee	Crude natural rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 3/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Poland (34)										
1958-59	24.7	0.1	24.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
1959-60	28.4	0.2	28.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1
Costa Rica (35)										
1958-59	34.6	31.8	2.8	16.9	0.1	4.9	0	8.3	0	0
1959-60	28.0	22.5	5.5	10.1	0.2	4.1	0	7.6	0	0
United Kingdom (36)										
1958-59	24.8	10.0	14.8	0	9/	0	5.7	0	0.8	9/
1959-60	27.8	10.8	17.0	0	9/	0.1	3.0	0	2.4	9/
Angola (37)										
1958-59	30.4	29.7	0.7	29.4	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959-60	27.2	26.7	0.5	26.1	0	9/	0	0	0	0
Pakistan (38)										
1958-59	22.4	10.6	11.8	0	0	0	10.5	0	9/	0
1959-60	25.0	8.1	16.9	0	0	0	7.9	0	0.1	9/
Ethiopia (39)										
1958-59	17.5	14.1	3.4	14.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959-60	24.3	21.7	2.6	21.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
U. of So. Africa (40)										
1958-59	18.6	0.8	17.8	0.1	0.1	0	0.4	0	9/	0
1959-60	22.9	0.7	22.2	0.2	9/	0	0.2	0	0.1	0
Iran (41)										
1958-59	24.9	2.3	22.6	0	0	0	1.8	0	9/	0.4
1959-60	21.4	2.4	19.0	0	0	0	0.9	0	9/	0.7
French West Africa & Togo (42)										
1958-59	21.2	20.8	0.4	10.9	0.4	9.5	0	0	0	0
1959-60	21.3	20.9	0.4	11.8	0.1	9.0	0	0	0	0
Ireland (43)										
1958-59	18.5	1.8	16.7	0	0	0	1.8	0	9/	0
1959-60	21.1	1.3	19.8	0	0	0	1.2	0	9/	0
Honduras (44)										
1958-59	23.0	22.6	0.4	7.4	0	0	0	15.0	0	9/
1959-60	21.1	19.9	1.2	8.8	9/	0	0	10.9	0	9/
Venezuela (45)										
1958-59	31.9	31.7	0.2	26.1	0	5.2	0	0	0	0.4
1959-60	20.3	20.2	0.1	15.8	0	4.3	0	0	0	9/
Singapore, Col. of; British Borneo (46)										
1958-59	24.7	24.7	9/	9/	23.1	0	0	0	9/	0.5
1959-60	20.0	19.8	0.2	9/	18.1	0	0	0	0	0.8
Panama Rep. (47)										
1958-59	16.7	15.8	0.9	1.0	0	2.7	0	11.8	0	0
1959-60	18.0	17.5	0.5	1.2	0	1.8	0	14.2	0	9/
Nicaragua (48)										
1958-59	12.7	8.3	4.4	8.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0	0
1959-60	13.7	7.2	6.5	6.9	0	9/	0	0.2	0	0
Uruguay (49)										
1958-59	14.5	0.1	14.4	0	0	0	9/	0	0	0
1959-60	13.3	0.2	13.1	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0
Madagascar (50)										
1958-59	14.1	14.0	0.1	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	8.0
1959-60	12.4	12.4	9/	1.9	0	9/	0	0	0	8.7

U. S. agricultural imports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of origin,  
specified fiscal years - Continued

Country and year	Selected supplementary products									Other comp. and supp. products
	Cane sugar	Dutiable cattle & meats 4/	Fruits, nuts, & vege- tables	Fats, oils, oilbearing materials 5/	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Apparel and wool	Hides and skins 6/	Grains & grain products 7/	Dairy products 8/	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
Poland (34)										
1958-59	0	21.2	0.1	0.3	0	0	0.6	9/	1.6	0.8
1959-60	0	24.3	0.4	0.4	0	0	0.8	9/	1.3	1.1
Costa Rica (35)										
1958-59	0.3	2.3	9/	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	1.7
1959-60	0.2	5.1	9/	9/	0	0	0	0	0	0.7
United Kingdom (36)										
1958-59	0.1	0.7	2.2	1.3	9/	0.5	1.2	2.8	0.1	9.4
1959-60	0.1	0.7	2.8	2.3	9/	0.6	1.0	2.8	0.1	11.9
Angola (37)										
1958-59	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.6
1959-60	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.9
Pakistan (38)										
1958-59	0	0	9/	0	0	9/	1.9	0	0	10.0
1959-60	0	0	0	0	0	9/	3.8	0	0	13.2
Ethiopia (39)										
1958-59	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	2.9	0	0	0.4
1959-60	0	0	9/	9/	0	0	2.3	0	0	0.3
U. of So. Africa (40)										
1958-59	0	0	0.2	0.1	9/	16.5	0.7	9/	0	0.5
1959-60	0	0	0.6	0.1	0	19.8	1.1	0	9/	0.8
Iran (41)										
1958-59	0	0	3.7	0.1	9/	9.7	8.5	0	0	0.7
1959-60	0	0	3.3	9/	9/	7.6	7.5	9/	0	1.4
French West Africa & Togo (42)										
1958-59	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	9/
1959-60	0	0	9/	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	9/
Ireland (43)										
1958-59	0	14.8	0.1	0	9/	0.2	0	0.1	9/	1.5
1959-60	9/	17.7	0.1	9/	9/	0.2	0	0.2	9/	1.7
Honduras (44)										
1958-59	0	0.1	0.3	0	0	0	9/	0	0	0.2
1959-60	0	0.8	0.3	0	0	0	9/	0	0	0.3
Venezuela (45)										
1958-59	0	0	9/	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	9/
1959-60	0	0	9/	9/	0	0	9/	0	0	0.2
Singapore, Col. of; British Borneo (46)										
1958-59	0	0	9/	0	0	0	9/	0	0	1.1
1959-60	0	0	9/	0.2	0	0	9/	0	0	0.9
Panama Rep. (47)										
1958-59	0.6	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	9/	0	0.4
1959-60	0.5	9/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3
Nicaragua (48)										
1958-59	2.0	0.7	9/	1.4	0	0	9/	0	0	0.3
1959-60	1.7	2.7	9/	1.8	0	0	9/	0	0	0.4
Uruguay (49)										
1958-59	0	3.8	9/	0	0	9.8	9/	0.1	0.1	0.7
1959-60	0	2.9	0	0	0	9.2	9/	0	0.1	0.9
Madagascar (50)										
1958-59	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	9/	0	0	1.6
1959-60	0	0	9/	0	0	0	9/	0	0	1.8

U. S. agricultural imports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of origin,  
specified fiscal years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Comple- men- tary 1/	Supple- men- tary 2/	Selected complementary products						
				Coffee	Crude natural rubber	Cocoa beans	Carpet wool	Bananas	Tea	Spices 3/
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
UAR-Egypt (51)										
1958-59	13.9	9/	13.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959-60	12.2	9/	12.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti (52)										
1958-59	11.0	10.1	0.9	3.9	9/	1.3	0	9/	0	9/
1959-60	11.9	10.2	1.7	4.2	0.2	1.3	0	0.1	0	0
Cambodia (53)										
1958-59	10.8	10.8	0	0	10.8	0	0	0	0	0
1959-60	10.8	10.8	9/	0	10.8	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland (54)										
1958-59	10.1	1.3	8.8	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959-60	10.6	1.5	9.1	9/	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq (55)										
1958-59	10.5	6.4	4.1	0	0	0	5.8	0	0	0
1959-60	10.5	7.7	2.8	0	0	0	7.2	0	0	0
Other 10/										
1958-59	121.6	52.2	69.4	7.9	11.8	8.8	9.5	9/	2.4	4.9
1959-60	117.1	51.9	65.2	6.1	7.7	9.8	12.4	0.2	2.9	4.3
European Economic Community (Common Market) 11/										
1958-59	217.2	29.0	188.2	0	9/	0.2	5.7	0	1.0	0.9
1959-60	220.2	35.4	184.8	0	9/	0.2	8.3	0	2.1	1.4

U. S. agricultural imports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of origin,  
specified fiscal years - Continued

Country and year	Selected supplementary products									Other comp. and supp. products
	Cane sugar	Dutiable cattle & meats 4/	Fruits, nuts, & vege- tables	Fats, oils, oilbearing materials 5/	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Apparel wool	Hides and skins 6/	Grains & grain products 7/	Dairy products 8/	
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
UAR-Egypt (51)										
1958-59	0	0	0.2	9/	0	0	9/	0	0	13.7
1959-60	0	9/	0.1	9/	0	0	0.1	0	0	12.0
Haiti (52)										
1958-59	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	9/	0	0	5.4
1959-60	1.0	0	9/	0.2	9/	0	9/	0	0	4.9
Cambodia (53)										
1958-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1959-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9/
Switzerland (54)										
1958-59	0	9/	0.5	9/	0	0	0.9	0.4	6.6	1.5
1959-60	0	0	0.6	9/	0	0	0.8	0.5	6.7	2.0
Iraq (55)										
1958-59	0	0	2.5	0	0	0.1	0.4	0	0	1.7
1959-60	0	0	2.2	0	0	0.1	0.3	0	0	0.7
Other 10/										
1958-59	0.3	6.9	13.9	7.3	4.7	6.9	5.3	1.7	1.8	27.5
1959-60	0.4	5.1	15.3	4.7	6.0	6.0	5.8	1.5	1.8	27.1
European Economic Community (Common Market) 11/										
1958-59	0.5	44.0	24.6	19.0	2.0	1.9	6.1	2.6	16.0	92.7
1959-60	9/	33.9	23.4	17.1	1.4	2.7	6.0	4.5	17.9	101.3

1/ Includes commodities unlike any produced domestically in commercial volume to any significant extent.

2/ Includes commodities similar to, or interchangeable in use to any significant extent with, domestically produced commodities.

3/ Includes mainly pepper, vanilla beans, cassia and cassia vera, nutmegs, and caraway seed.

4/ Includes mainly beef and veal; pork; mutton, goat, and lamb; and poultry meat.

5/ Includes mainly coconut oil, castor oil, olive oil, palm-kernel oil, carnauba wax, cacao butter, tung oil, and palm oil; also copra, sesame seed, and poppy seed. Excludes essential and distilled oils.

6/ Includes mainly sheep and lamb skins; goat and kid skins; cattle hides; horse, colt, and ass hides; kip skins; and calf skins.

7/ Includes mainly barley, barley malt, wheat, wheat flour, rye, corn, rice, and oats.

8/ Includes mainly cheese and casein.

9/ Less than \$50,000.

10/ Values for "other countries" being residuals are overstated because allowances were not made for cumulative effect of items under \$50,000 (footnote 9).

11/ Includes Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany, France, and Italy.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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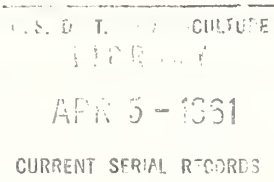
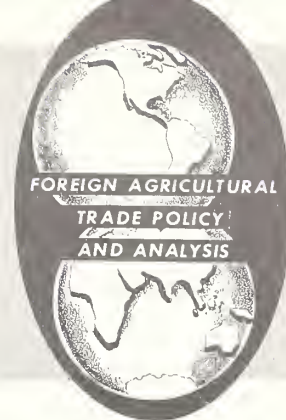
Official Business



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



FATP 9-61  
March 1961

## 1960 AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS

### LOWEST IN 11 YEARS

U. S. agricultural imports in calendar year 1960 declined 7 percent from the previous year and were the lowest in 11 years. They totaled \$3,825 million, \$274 million below 1959. Supplementary and complementary commodities continued to account for an equal share of the total. Both groups have tended to decline in recent years.

SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS. Imports of commodities which supplement domestic production totaled \$1,918 million during 1960, 5 percent below 1959. Major declines were in animal products such as beef and veal, dutiable cattle, hides and skins, and apparel wool, with smaller declines in many of the vegetable products.

Though not large, there were increases for cane sugar, molasses, unmanufactured tobacco, and fruits and preparations.

COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS. Complementary (noncompetitive) imports, which have been declining for several years, reached the lowest value level since 1949 in 1960. They totaled \$1,907 million in 1960, \$176 million below the previous year. Coffee, crude rubber, cocoa beans, and carpet wool led the decline. Increases in silk, spices, and tea were an offsetting influence.

### Supplementary Imports

CATTLE. Imports of dutiable cattle dropped in 1960. Cattle imports, which reached a peak in 1958, have declined sharply during the past 2 years due to lower prices and increased marketings of domestically-produced cattle. These imports totaled \$62 million in 1960, 24 percent below 1959 and more than 50 percent below the high in 1958. The value decline in 1960 was due more to lower prices as the number of cattle entering the United States declined by only 6 percent from the 1959 level.

MEATS. Beef and veal imports dropped \$51 million or 23 percent from the 1959 level. The major reasons for the decline were the larger marketings of lower grade domestic cattle and the lack of available supplies in Australia (a principal supplier) where there was a buildup of breeding herds.

Imports of pork remained steady during 1960. Pork imports, largely hams and shoulders, have had a relatively stable market in the United States in recent years.

Lamb and mutton imports (mainly boneless mutton) which have risen spectacularly in the past 2 years, dropped 19 percent during 1960 as more domestically-produced manufacturing-type beef was marketed. Most of the lamb and mutton imported is boneless mutton which is used more or less interchangeably with beef in processed products.

APPAREL WOOL. Imports of apparel wool continued to sag during 1960. Greater dependency on synthetic fibers and larger woolen fabric imports have contributed to the downward trend of raw wool imports in recent years. Apparel wool imports totaled \$85 million during 1960, \$16 million or 16 percent below 1959.

HIDES AND SKINS. Imports of hides and skins in 1960 were well below 1959. The import demand for hides and skins dropped sharply as U. S. production continued upward in keeping with a higher slaughter rate. The increased availability of domestically-produced hides and skins resulted in lower U. S. prices which made the U. S. market less desirable for foreign hides. Imports of hides and skins totaled \$68 million during 1960, 20 percent below 1959.

TOBACCO. Foreign produced leaf continued to have increased acceptability in the U. S. market last year. As U. S. cigarette production remained at record levels, the demand for imported tobacco continued high. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco, mainly oriental types, set a new record in 1960 of 159 million pounds valued at \$115 million, 4 percent above the previous year.

GRAINS AND FEEDS. Imports of grains and feeds continued their decline of recent years during 1960 as domestic supplies remained ample and relatively low priced. Imports of these commodities totaled \$54 million in 1960, 2 percent below 1959.

VEGETABLE OILS AND OILBEARING MATERIALS. Imports of vegetable oils and oil-bearing materials were smaller in 1960. Copra imports, though of smaller value, increased 11 percent in volume owing to lower world prices. Castor beans dropped from 20 million pounds in 1959 to 3 million in 1960, the smallest annual volume of imports since 1899. This decline resulted mainly from a cutback in available export supplies in Brazil, the principal U. S. supplier. The suspension of the U. S. 3-cent processing tax in July 1959 led to the rise in palm oil and palm kernel oil imports during 1960. Imports of these oils increased 24 percent.

CANE SUGAR. The United States imported slightly more sugar in 1960 than in 1959. Imports of cane sugar from Cuba, the principal supplier in recent years, were halted in July 1960, and additional amounts were obtained from other suppliers such as the Philippines, Mexico, Peru, and the Dominican Republic. Sugar imports totaled 4.7 million tons valued at \$507 million, the second highest total on record, in both quantity and value.

U. S. imports for consumption of principal agricultural commodities, calendar years 1959 and 1960 1/

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31			
		Quantity		Value	
		1959	1960	1959	1960
				1,000	1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<b>SUPPLEMENTARY</b>					
Cattle, dutiable .....	No.	688	645	81,378	61,928
Cattle, free (for breeding) .....	No.	21	19	7,409	6,247
Casein and lactarene .....	Lb.	94,458	92,153	17,984	17,947
Cheese .....	Lb.	63,858	63,149	30,846	31,298
Hides and skins .....	Lb.	189,975	140,799	84,427	67,606
Beef and veal, total 2/ .....	Lb.	626,250	491,296	225,003	173,638
Pork, total 2/ .....	Lb.	174,914	171,313	114,234	114,381
Mutton, goat, & lamb, fresh or frozen 2/ .....	Lb.	56,804	49,739	13,511	10,892
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	14,599	15,678	10,313	12,486
Wool, unmfed., excl. free, etc. (actual wt) .....	Lb.	158,619	115,981	101,033	84,965
Cotton, unmfed., excl. linters (480 lb.) .....	Bale	131	134	19,839	22,583
Jute and jute butts, unmfed. (2,240 lb.) .....	Ton	69	55	12,036	9,145
Olives in brine .....	Gal.	13,272	15,519	19,906	18,902
Pineapple juice .....	Gal.	3,453	4,884	2,345	3,576
Pineapples, canned, prepared or pres. .....	Lb.	93,092	119,981	10,779	13,751
Other fruits and preparations .....	3/	3/	3/	44,535	51,800
Barley, grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	13,398	11,197	17,477	14,510
Oats, grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	1,870	1,324	1,886	1,516
Wheat, grain (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	7,795	7,261	12,307	11,942
Feeds and fodders .....	3/	3/	3/	21,351	16,195
Nuts and preparations .....	3/	3/	3/	67,391	69,403
Castor beans .....	Lb.	20,333	3,033	949	208
Copra .....	Lb.	705,693	780,061	68,474	63,471
Veg. oils, fats & waxes, expressed ...	Lb.	559,045	546,931	100,944	93,010
Seeds, field and garden .....	3/	3/	3/	16,306	13,412
Sugar, cane (2,000 lb.) .....	Ton	4,541	4,688	496,056	507,055
Molasses, unfit for human consumption .....	Gal.	282,137	449,274	30,824	36,152
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	151,685	159,627	111,465	115,457
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	91,970	51,314	2,441	1,642
Tomatoes, natural state .....	Lb.	262,644	312,718	19,862	23,865
Other supplementary .....				252,089	248,548
Total supplementary .....				2,015,400	1,917,531
<b>COMPLEMENTARY</b>					
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	6,598	6,454	24,728	27,227
Wool, unmfed., free in bond (actual wt) .....	Lb.	249,036	202,500	123,290	111,950
Bananas .....	Bunch	53,711	56,985	77,424	78,639
Cocoa or cacao beans .....	Lb.	483,038	550,906	164,937	143,073
Coffee (incl. into Puerto Rico) .....	Lb.	3,076,177	2,920,530	1,097,150	1,003,988
Coffee essences, substitutes, etc. ...	Lb.	4,698	4,695	8,914	8,165
Tea .....	Lb.	109,684	115,172	51,853	56,473
Spices (complementary) .....	Lb.	85,087	83,579	33,816	45,275
Abaca or Manila (2,240 lb.) .....	Ton	40	21	16,312	10,532
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.) .....	Ton	125	96	20,535	18,053
Rubber, crude .....	Lb.	1,284,821	920,119	382,566	321,771
Other complementary .....				81,888	81,970
Total complementary .....				2,083,413	1,907,116
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES .....				4,098,813	3,824,647
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ..				10,888,262	10,820,455
TOTAL ALL COMMODITIES .....				14,987,075	14,645,102

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Product weight. 3/ Reported in value only.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

Official Business



### Complementary Import Highlights

COFFEE. Coffee imports declined slightly during 1960 from the high in 1959. They totaled 2,921 million pounds valued at \$1,004 million, 8 percent below the previous year and the second highest on record in quantity. The drop was due largely to ample supplies carried over from the previous year when domestic stocks were increased by 120 million pounds.

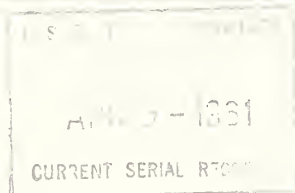
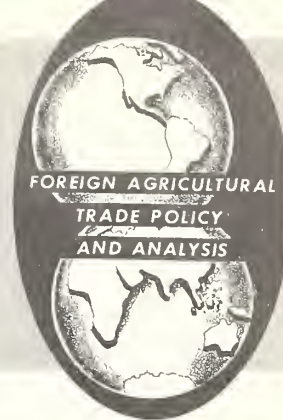
COCOA BEANS. Declining world cocoa bean prices sparked a sharp rise in 1960 U. S. imports. The latter rose to 551 million pounds valued at \$143 million, a 14 percent rise in quantity over 1959. This increase came in early 1960; later imports ran slightly behind 1959 because of high domestic stocks. Prices in 1960 were down 24 percent.

CRUDE RUBBER. Imports of crude natural rubber dropped sharply in 1960 to \$322 million, \$61 million or 16 percent below 1959. The decline has been due mainly to (1) the business slowdown during the latter half of the year which resulted in less rubber moving into production channels, (2) the increased emphasis on synthetic rubber, and (3) the selling of surplus rubber from strategic stockpiles as world prices exceeded 30 cents a pound.

CARPET WOOL. Carpet wool imports decreased almost 20 percent in quantity during 1960. Imports of carpet wool, which reached a high level in 1959, totaled 203 million pounds valued at \$112 million in 1960, \$11 million less than in the previous year. The weakened import demand resulted from a slight decline in mill use and a heavy reliance on the high level of stocks accumulated earlier.

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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## U. S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: COMMODITY BY COUNTRY

### FISCAL YEARS 1954-55 THROUGH 1959-60

U. S. agricultural exports in fiscal year 1959-60 showed remarkable strength, recovering from the downturn in 1958-59 and setting a record in volume and reaching the next-to-the-largest level in value.

With exception of tobacco, all major commodity groups recorded gains, and most of the principal markets took a larger share of U. S. agricultural products. The export market in 1959-60, though at a higher level, continued mostly as it has in the past. The only major commodity development was a sharp rise in cotton exports as U. S. prices were made competitive in the world market in conjunction with a rising foreign demand. Wheat, wheat flour, tobacco, soybeans, corn, rice, barley, grain sorghums, tallow, and soybean oil continued to account, as in recent years, for nearly three-fourths of the export total. The principal markets and the relative importance of each have also remained fairly constant in recent years.

In 1959-60, 10 countries--the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, West Germany, the Netherlands, India, Italy, Belgium, Cuba, and France--accounted for more than three-fifths of U. S. agricultural exports. Each received over \$100 million worth of U. S. agricultural products during 1959-60. With the exception of France, they have usually recorded annual purchases in excess of this amount. These countries, with the exception of India, can further be classified as principal dollar markets for U. S. products. During 1959-60 they took three-fourths of the U. S. agricultural exports sold for dollars. India, on the other hand, is the principal recipient of products financed under special Government programs, such as foreign currency sales under Title I, Public Law 480.

## COUNTRY ANALYSIS

The United Kingdom has historically been the world's leading agricultural importer as well as the United States' best customer. During 1959-60 it received \$474 million or 10 per cent of total U. S. agricultural shipments abroad. This market is the leading purchaser of feed grains (mainly corn with smaller amounts of barley), tobacco, and lard. These 3 commodities account for over half of the British market for U. S. farm products as well as 22 percent, 33 percent, and 55 percent, respectively, of U. S. shipments of such commodities to all countries. Other principal commodities include cotton, and fruits, with meats, butter, and cheese of lesser importance. All showed major gains during 1959-60, reflecting more competitive U. S. prices.

Japan regained its place as the second largest U. S. market for farm products during 1959-60, as purchases of cotton rose sharply. Cotton accounts for almost one-half of Japan's total agricultural purchases from the United States as Japanese buyers take about one-fourth of the U. S. cotton entering world trade.

Japan is also the primary market for U. S. soybeans, exports of which have been enjoying unprecedented growth in recent years. Approximately one-third of the U. S. soybean exports go to this country.

Most of the major U. S. exports to Japan during 1959-60 experienced gains, with the exception of feed grains and wheat. The sharp drop in feed grain takings (principally barley, which in the past has been used mainly for food, and corn) has resulted from the transition from barley to higher quality food grains, and a continued dissatisfaction with the color and quality of U. S. corn. The corn market in Japan is continuing to increase, though buyers have been shifting to other sources of supply. The declining market for U. S. wheat reflects increased local production, larger purchases from Australia, and an increasing preference for harder wheats. Japan is also the leading market for U. S. tallow and hides and skins.

Almost half of U. S. fruit and vegetable exports move into Canada, a principal dollar outlet. Canada received an alltime high of \$410 million worth of agricultural commodities from the United States during 1959-60. Canada is also the leading market for feeds and fodders, and nuts. Other important commodities include cotton, oilseeds, and feed grains.

Cotton exports to West Germany increased sharply during 1959-60 as this commodity regained its place as the leading U. S. agricultural export to that country. Total agricultural exports to Germany also recorded large gains during this period, increasing by \$100 million, or 36 percent, from 1958-59 to \$374 million in 1959-60. West Germany is a leading market for feedgrains, which have been of special importance during the past 2 years due to drought,

tobacco, soybeans, cottonseed oil, and meats. An increase of about 75 percent in exports of meats (mostly poultry) to Germany was noted during 1959-60, indicating gains from recent trade promotion measures. This country has also removed exchange restrictions from the dollar import market.

U. S. exports of agricultural commodities to the Netherlands reached an all time high of \$339 million during 1959-60, mainly as a result of increased shipments of raw cotton and soybean oil. Feed grains, the principal export item to the Netherlands, have been at record levels during the past two years as drought plagued European pastures. Drought conditions were also associated with the increased demand for U. S. soybeans principally for the production of soybean meal, with smaller amounts being used in the production of margarine as butter supplies remained low and at relatively high prices. The Netherlands receives approximately 20 percent each of U. S. shipments of feed grains and soybeans; however, in 1959-60 substantial amounts of these commodities were transshipped to West Germany and other European countries.

Wheat, almost entirely under Title I, Public Law 480 agreements, dominated the U. S. market in India during 1959-60. Sixty-nine percent of U. S. exports of \$278 million to India was in the form of wheat. Two other commodities, cotton and rice, virtually completed the market structure, accounting for an additional 28 percent of all U. S. agricultural shipments to India. India is the principal recipient of U. S. Government-financed exports, mainly under Title I, Public Law 480. Fluctuations in trade with India in recent years have for the most part reflected the signing of new Title I agreements or amendments to existing agreements.

Cotton and tallow account for three-fifths of total U. S. agricultural shipments to Italy. Agricultural exports to Italy totaled \$154 million in 1959-60, up 46 percent over the previous year. The major gain was in cotton as U. S. prices were made competitive and as the textile industry rebuilt stocks depleted during the previous year's textile recession. A small but increasing market has been developing in Italy for U. S. soybeans as the demand for low cost margarine continues to spread across Europe.

Agricultural exports to Belgium totaled \$134 million during 1959-60, mainly feed grains and cotton. Cotton was the major gainer but merely returned to the 1957-58 level after the downturn in 1958-59. Exports of feed grains were off slightly owing to larger production in Belgium.

A gradual shift toward purchases from the Sino-Soviet Bloc and a growing desire to be self-sufficient in rice production accounted for the decline of about 13 percent in U. S. agricultural exports to Cuba in 1959-60. Cuba

in the past has been the leading U. S. market for rice and pork, as well as the second largest for lard. Other important exports to Cuba included wheat and flour, and vegetables. With the exception of wheat and flour, all in 1959-60 were below the previous year.

U. S. agricultural exports to France nearly doubled the previous year's value during 1959-60 as they reached a total of \$119 million. This increase was due almost entirely to larger purchases of cotton, the principal export commodity, accounting for 69 percent of U. S. agricultural shipments to France. During 1959-60 it ranked as the second largest market for U. S. cotton. It was also an important market for U. S. oil-seeds (mainly soybeans) during 1959-60 due to shorter supplies in other oil producing countries.

Other important commodity markets include Spain, the leading purchaser of soybean oil; Venezuela, the principal market for dairy products; and Brazil, the second largest wheat market during 1959-60.

Although U. S. farm products are exported to more than 125 different countries, the 49 presented in the accompanying tables account for approximately 95 percent of annual shipments.

#### COMMODITY ANALYSIS

Cotton was the leading U. S. agricultural export during 1959-60. Valued at \$833 million it comprised almost one-fifth of all U. S. agricultural shipments. A rise of almost 100 percent occurred over the year before. There were increases in almost every important cotton market as U. S. prices were made competitive and as demand for replenishing stocks depleted during the prior year increased. Japan is the major market, receiving approximately one-fourth of annual U. S. shipments. Other import markets include France, West Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, India, Canada, Korea, Hong Kong, Belgium, and Taiwan. Collectively these countries accounted for 82 percent of U. S. cotton exports during 1959-60.

Exports of wheat, including flour, totaled \$818 million during 1959-60 (excluding private relief shipments), an increase of \$92 million or 13 percent from the previous year. India was the principal destination, with Brazil, Egypt, Pakistan, Japan, Poland, the United Kingdom, and Turkey taking most of the rest. Nearly all of the U. S. wheat exports during 1959-60 moved with some form of Government assistance. Wheat is also the principal commodity donated for relief or charity through private agencies. The export total of such shipments has not been included above since they are recorded separately as private relief in the tabular supplement of this report.

In conjunction with Europe's expanding poultry and dairy industry, prevailing drought conditions in the summer of 1959 resulted in an increased demand for roughage substitutes largely in the form of U. S. feed grains. U. S.

feed grain exports (principally corn, barley, and grain sorghums) totaled \$542 million during 1959-60, a record high for the second straight year. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands take about two-fifths of such U. S. feedgrain exports. West Germany, Belgium, and Canada also receive large quantities of these commodities from the United States. Not included in the above total is a small amount of corn exported for private relief.

Tobacco exports have remained relatively unchanged in recent years and totaled \$341 million in 1959-60, only slightly below 1958-59 and about equal to the level of the previous two years. Two countries, the United Kingdom and West Germany, receive approximately half of U. S. tobacco shipments. Other important markets include Australia, the Netherlands, Japan, Egypt, Ireland, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Mexico, and Italy.

The increased use of soybean meal in the European market, in conjunction with smaller supplies of competing oils, has given rise to the import of additional soybeans from the United States. Smaller quantities have also been going into the production of margarine as butter supplies remained low and at relatively high prices in this market. U. S. exports of soybeans set another new record during 1959-60, totaling \$303 million. Principal market is Japan, where soybeans are used for traditional foods and in the production of oil for cooking. Other important markets include the Netherlands, Canada, West Germany, Denmark, Israel, Belgium, France, and Taiwan.

Increased shipments of rice to India and Indonesia under Title I of Public Law 480 more than offset the decline of sales in the Cuban market with a resulting 28 percent rise in rice exports during 1959-60. These were the three principal rice markets during 1959-60, accounting for three-fifths of such exports. Rice exports are largely aided by Government financed programs. Small quantities are also exported for private relief.

Export of edible and inedible tallow increased slightly during 1959-60, totaling \$109 million. Principal destinations were Japan, Italy, and the Netherlands, accounting for over one-half of U. S. shipments.

Soybean oil exports set a new record during 1959-60, increasing slightly from the level in the previous year to \$109 million. Approximately one-third of U. S. soybean oil exports were purchased by Spain for local currency under Title I of Public Law 480. Turkey, Italy, the Netherlands, Colombia, Yugoslavia, Egypt, and West Germany were also important oil markets.

U. S. agricultural exports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of destination,  
specified fiscal years

Country and year	Total	Principal grains and preparations			Feeds and fodders	Cotton and linters	Tobacco, and manufactured	Vegetable fats and oils	Oilseeds
		Wheat and flour	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 2/					
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Total									
1954-55	3,112,842	491,297	64,125	230,234	46,553	691,476	305,654	129,206	170,990
1955-56	3,492,608	584,124	80,895	382,377	77,699	381,874	379,691	188,222	221,331
1956-57	4,723,771	930,858	170,780	331,328	64,076	1,125,808	340,139	244,771	209,899
1957-58	4,002,313	681,044	91,085	391,559	44,267	847,364	342,956	173,435	239,440
1958-59	3,718,710	725,744	97,042	525,614	55,825	418,502	350,212	164,020	260,729
1959-60	4,527,059	818,366	124,119	542,183	88,032	833,373	341,851	207,450	338,724
United Kingdom (1)									
1954-55	379,574	38,250	13	57,296	9,689	84,842	110,899	5,392	7,244
1955-56	394,740	40,340	9	84,928	9,277	23,962	144,513	5,965	4,718
1956-57	498,344	65,896	0	71,246	6,034	150,650	106,615	2,777	3,865
1957-58	438,674	36,844	147	93,024	1,408	104,333	127,471	3,571	12,928
1958-59	399,381	41,336	2,203	121,195	1,060	29,002	117,867	1,078	4,287
1959-60	474,448	39,734	2,520	119,083	4,021	66,952	112,053	1,864	7,381
Japan (2)									
1954-55	341,506	58,149	24,338	28,957	647	132,195	5,631	747	49,454
1955-56	371,607	64,218	20,014	26,126	2,931	142,196	10,059	1,039	57,799
1956-57	457,914	81,029	881	30,609	1,388	220,960	6,197	1,576	56,347
1957-58	409,124	91,323	40	31,769	2,685	164,262	4,427	1,283	62,310
1958-59	317,443	58,386	39	37,282	2,820	71,465	12,213	1,134	88,308
1959-60	440,841	54,622	16	13,755	3,583	196,675	12,245	2,801	103,482
Canada (3)									
1954-55	302,533	216	2,547	13,996	7,130	55,943	1,541	16,142	22,742
1955-56	287,361	4,376	2,428	5,637	14,545	14,021	1,738	13,962	24,777
1956-57	373,693	956	2,558	19,491	16,768	48,600	1,570	12,858	25,645
1957-58	345,269	337	2,314	12,811	10,281	40,031	2,217	13,499	24,934
1958-59	354,738	1,959	1,805	23,771	16,361	14,247	2,060	11,892	34,035
1959-60	410,277	4,054	2,402	26,590	15,916	38,823	1,636	13,276	38,165
West Germany (4)									
1954-55	243,615	48,169	148	9,934	99	69,438	28,871	6,698	15,074
1955-56	270,233	29,195	297	34,641	1,980	15,699	46,571	20,951	36,061
1956-57	447,257	59,016	170	30,561	1,658	150,815	43,515	37,311	35,043
1957-58	326,073	34,759	42	14,955	301	97,339	47,410	16,821	30,344
1958-59	273,538	26,859	4,798	48,910	975	17,818	55,832	15,235	29,317
1959-60	374,289	17,470	3,568	68,388	6,949	74,498	49,939	27,706	33,010
Netherlands (5)									
1954-55	252,240	26,806	91	40,819	5,638	18,575	14,283	49,053	24,526
1955-56	251,195	36,538	149	68,716	7,435	2,209	15,194	12,669	36,630
1956-57	259,229	34,432	289	44,954	3,499	39,954	14,116	15,588	34,973
1957-58	209,552	12,158	82	48,736	767	16,306	15,884	10,736	37,355
1958-59	242,449	19,561	1,798	103,525	2,046	3,234	10,506	9,595	40,540
1959-60	339,303	19,512	2,879	105,351	11,996	27,409	13,098	15,626	68,215
India (6)									
1954-55	45,064	8,989	1	46	1	14,156	2,763	14	0
1955-56	40,056	13,964	2,438	13	0	1,799	854	7	0
1956-57	204,873	113,724	26,312	8	0	50,259	1,749	8	0
1957-58	179,186	137,619	580	0	0	21,702	3,840	55	0
1958-59	250,865	207,291	0	11,514	0	12,599	2,694	7	0
1959-60	277,741	188,239	24,801	4,607	0	51,565	461	21	0
Italy (7)									
1954-55	95,025	1,398	71	1,025	484	48,477	632	167	1,071
1955-56	115,767	10,214	0	4,382	2,348	16,907	3,924	5,012	274
1956-57	231,541	21,244	6	3,259	2,898	103,107	8,292	28,049	44
1957-58	155,205	6,829	1	3,158	4,170	81,739	898	471	1,328
1958-59	105,569	3,006	23	6,770	5,754	23,456	10,150	9,165	3,323
1959-60	154,544	4,201	66	3,602	5,607	70,648	6,182	7,410	7,811
Belgium (8)									
1954-55	94,000	13,262	1,438	24,230	2,990	12,529	7,204	3,595	6,630
1955-56	134,286	11,761	1,173	62,833	5,227	2,360	9,203	1,806	15,199
1956-57	170,221	29,564	3,071	35,729	4,285	47,586	8,798	3,324	9,398
1957-58	120,061	3,573	440	44,927	1,481	25,836	7,003	2,082	8,462
1958-59	105,101	7,637	1,797	53,218	768	5,405	7,654	150	10,010
1959-60	133,543	5,498	1,631	50,208	5,832	23,709	9,701	1,510	11,501

U. S. agricultural exports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of destination,  
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Country and year	Fruits and preps.	Vege- tables and preps.	Nuts and preps.	Principal animal products				Private relief 9/	Other
				Animal fats and oils	Meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products		
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Total									
1954-55	164,261	109,280	10,125	186,718	64,026	54,777	95,171	142,061	186,888
1955-56	219,722	107,743	10,183	208,801	77,405	62,488	128,681	174,629	206,743
1956-57	230,008	132,990	24,689	205,619	121,162	63,453	136,655	158,771	232,765
1957-58	262,077	120,435	14,108	161,111	81,646	64,397	113,578	167,113	206,698
1958-59	228,939	134,947	12,238	158,266	93,905	55,328	85,217	126,147	226,035
1959-60	249,536	150,024	19,696	185,262	112,863	69,297	101,698	109,654	234,931
United Kingdom (1)									
1954-55	8,401	1,582	11	22,847	6,210	4,536	38	554	21,770
1955-56	22,579	1,752	1	26,973	3,259	5,576	757	202	19,929
1956-57	22,426	8,697	8	27,285	3,702	3,956	630	153	24,404
1957-58	13,434	2,680	14	20,022	4,341	4,037	45	99	14,276
1958-59	15,307	10,610	68	23,253	5,749	1,799	12	82	24,473
1959-60	22,529	16,273	1,085	36,485	8,503	2,175	6,894	62	26,834
Japan (2)									
1954-55	783	789	38	15,774	106	11,887	6,701	1,978	3,332
1955-56	934	970	121	18,345	73	15,643	5,903	1,776	3,460
1956-57	1,139	736	211	20,144	27	18,193	10,230	2,614	5,633
1957-58	1,309	1,158	82	18,003	26	14,292	9,962	2,090	4,103
1958-59	786	482	998	20,340	35	14,564	1,811	2,670	4,110
1959-60	1,199	846	1,112	22,892	124	16,323	4,315	2,169	4,682
Canada (3)									
1954-55	81,528	50,955	3,159	3,303	9,272	4,927	555	4	28,573
1955-56	90,340	51,136	2,755	3,358	12,941	9,742	859	7	34,739
1956-57	97,495	64,992	4,911	5,230	16,204	7,635	1,231	9	47,540
1957-58	103,790	55,671	5,989	4,183	11,647	8,281	1,062	51	48,171
1958-59	108,469	55,091	6,342	2,312	13,514	8,680	1,078	5	53,117
1959-60	113,288	63,612	6,148	2,582	17,667	9,251	1,261	9	55,597
West Germany (4)									
1954-55	6,873	3,020	586	16,753	5,247	7,917	171	14,974	9,643
1955-56	15,467	1,928	1,128	18,485	6,083	9,155	2,845	21,257	8,490
1956-57	16,578	5,359	3,694	16,470	7,908	9,365	1,403	13,653	14,738
1957-58	33,688	5,725	1,634	4,372	6,972	10,748	74	9,157	11,732
1958-59	20,181	4,741	1,214	7,485	14,572	8,292	139	5,394	11,776
1959-60	19,150	8,729	2,714	9,652	25,792	9,133	3,188	2,561	11,842
Netherlands (5)									
1954-55	10,402	2,143	1,094	29,915	8,878	9,502	0	5	10,510
1955-56	17,448	1,355	1,500	21,929	11,279	5,115	30	7	12,992
1956-57	16,353	2,049	2,250	20,171	9,991	6,856	256	2	13,496
1957-58	22,353	1,437	571	16,139	7,916	10,587	144	0	8,381
1958-59	10,084	1,668	398	13,694	9,036	6,272	8	0	10,484
1959-60	10,905	2,650	1,374	21,400	9,911	12,642	1,860	0	14,475
India (6)									
1954-55	2	15	0	21	0	0	2,138	15,928	990
1955-56	14	15	0	0	0	0	1,754	18,277	921
1956-57	60	27	35	3	5	0	2,481	8,697	1,505
1957-58	32	9	7	1	4	0	4,035	10,975	327
1958-59	14	16	1	16	6	0	5,186	10,907	614
1959-60	31	34	5	1	5	6	1,493	5,721	751
Italy (7)									
1954-55	194	1,187	3	13,247	6	1,269	164	24,924	706
1955-56	396	1,469	2	20,235	11	580	11,833	31,037	7,143
1956-57	437	746	20	19,722	30	1,427	18,339	21,609	2,312
1957-58	499	246	220	19,009	36	2,463	4,816	26,333	2,989
1958-59	635	444	0	22,403	31	1,185	2,785	13,191	3,248
1959-60	880	390	0	21,123	49	1,909	3,336	14,345	6,985
Belgium (8)									
1954-55	8,244	1,611	406	4,941	2,718	1,223	327	63	2,589
1955-56	10,622	1,324	286	6,277	2,063	832	612	104	2,604
1956-57	11,783	1,291	725	4,618	2,268	493	796	43	6,449
1957-58	15,865	1,127	173	1,908	1,575	569	525	125	4,390
1958-59	8,900	931	158	2,271	1,036	295	500	5	4,366
1959-60	9,442	1,616	420	194	1,094	753	1,744	1	8,689

U. S. agricultural exports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of destination,  
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Country and year	Total	Principal grains and preparations			Feeds	Cotton	Tobacco,	Vegetable	Oilseeds
		Wheat and flour	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 2/	and fodders	and linters	unmanufactured	fats and oils 3/	
		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cuba (9)									
1954-55	126,872	10,901	30,208	305	3,062	3,719	0	2,271	4
1955-56	113,076	11,959	25,047	377	3,037	1,449	0	2,754	9
1956-57	133,976	14,874	31,671	388	3,933	4,091	0	3,340	11
1957-58	149,560	15,211	39,296	2,123	4,641	5,235	0	3,980	7
1958-59	144,053	15,399	41,493	4,924	5,550	1,888	0	4,394	264
1959-60	125,016	19,003	28,969	2,118	2,752	4,839	0	3,953	2,267
France (10)									
1954-55	104,353	0	7	469	386	78,433	7,215	553	6,480
1955-56	84,073	13,565	424	6,608	1,096	31,746	3,853	291	12,370
1956-57	142,480	50,802	23	1,364	13	66,721	4,415	888	6,543
1957-58	65,395	22	2	1,723	110	45,751	5,158	33	6,670
1958-59	64,709	5,696	21	2,644	319	36,250	4,998	71	6,944
1959-60	119,097	5	24	1,239	1,663	82,177	3,854	1,117	10,974
Venezuela (11)									
1954-55	63,429	8,020	247	55	892	60	765	1,352	87
1955-56	72,965	10,315	5	51	1,087	9	545	1,846	81
1956-57	76,445	13,604	7	59	1,180	362	217	2,582	64
1957-58	81,898	14,784	37	78	1,742	940	29	2,889	140
1958-59	87,095	12,301	640	79	2,065	77	34	3,046	605
1959-60	95,033	16,354	995	3,732	2,302	28	1,225	2,866	333
U.A.R.-Egypt (12)									
1954-55	27,704	2,529	0	3	0	0	4,474	21	1
1955-56	55,323	31,642	0	0	0	0	5,661	30	0
1956-57	13,991	2,554	0	0	1	0	5,612	42	0
1957-58	12,258	453	0	0	0	0	4,572	24	0
1958-59	35,620	21,463	0	0	0	0	2,505	8	0
1959-60	93,748	55,742	4,901	4,551	3	0	11,113	5,102	0
Poland (13)									
1954-55	719	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1955-56	1,676	0	0	173	0	213	0	0	0
1956-57	2,698	0	0	0	0	277	28	10/	0
1957-58	95,229	33,298	0	7,412	0	36,965	100	2,841	5,072
1958-59	58,645	14,886	0	6,058	0	17,074	0	7,886	0
1959-60	92,690	44,741	0	21,706	1,074	9,596	0	4,626	595
Korea (Rep. of) (14)									
1954-55	49,529	4,664	4	2,628	0	29,921	0	11	705
1955-56	49,451	6,963	5	3,636	0	17,793	4,653	125	156
1956-57	128,583	25,995	18,549	22,139	13	27,385	2,117	399	4,904
1957-58	105,514	28,425	5,092	10,036	12	28,411	0	3,255	8,177
1958-59	80,169	14,990	0	10,428	24	29,957	0	3,360	4,035
1959-60	74,377	22,668	0	498	26	30,924	0	1,705	3,834
Pakistan (15)									
1954-55	10,034	667	0	0	0	0	3,284	741	0
1955-56	48,497	13,497	15,998	0	0	3,168	1,985	3,909	0
1956-57	92,909	38,321	39,063	7	1	4,004	3,954	151	0
1957-58	76,498	43,284	23,761	0	10/	1,441	57	2,154	0
1958-59	45,717	31,401	6,221	5	0	2,429	316	3,392	0
1959-60	69,018	55,275	1,696	13	2	1,589	1,127	6,106	0
Spain (16)									
1954-55	67,092	3,939	0	125	3	39,834	2,426	5,655	7
1955-56	125,649	2,035	0	4,347	28	30,783	3,485	58,337	0
1956-57	153,248	7	0	6,278	190	29,083	3,471	69,661	11
1957-58	109,860	1,042	0	1,258	56	31,676	4,528	48,053	2
1958-59	127,105	4	0	10,452	1,045	50,335	2,110	52,208	0
1959-60	66,177	2	0	5,506	3,570	5,882	2,710	35,076	150
Brazil (17)									
1954-55	21,925	16,177	2	411	29	0	128	108	0
1955-56	40,273	32,286	0	1,227	3	0	267	230	0
1956-57	31,971	24,263	0	0	23	0	27	61	0
1957-58	27,072	19,474	0	0	29	0	45	1,551	7
1958-59	36,992	30,105	0	0	4	0	310	16	0
1959-60	64,861	58,100	0	116	25	0	161	62	5

U. S. agricultural exports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of destination,  
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Country and year	Fruits and preps.	Vege- tables and preps.	Nuts and preps.	Principal animal products				Private relief	Other
				Animal fats and oils	Meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products		
				7/	8/				
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cuba (9)									
1954-55	7,808	15,963	410	25,461	9,081	770	3,484	217	13,208
1955-56	7,915	14,864	615	21,480	10,021	654	3,306	0	9,559
1956-57	8,353	15,964	461	26,533	10,804	952	3,319	0	9,282
1957-58	8,531	18,930	425	25,747	12,378	725	2,601	14	9,716
1958-59	5,869	18,298	471	24,089	11,732	315	2,338	66	6,963
1959-60	4,341	14,595	903	19,782	11,248	370	1,932	502	7,442
France (10)									
1954-55	2,014	328	3	1,538	580	551	11	2,700	3,085
1955-56	4,114	503	3	545	551	949	1,968	2,514	2,973
1956-57	2,668	522	922	1,069	638	621	65	426	4,780
1957-58	696	482	8	51	702	1,056	24	224	2,683
1958-59	2,752	465	26	19	1,459	163	25	144	2,713
1959-60	5,141	2,149	1,185	2,650	1,386	636	28	39	4,830
Venezuela (11)									
1954-55	6,928	4,677	483	885	2,326	36	19,180	6	17,430
1955-56	7,229	5,331	626	524	2,283	84	22,208	0	20,741
1956-57	6,859	5,441	768	910	2,863	50	19,052	6	22,421
1957-58	9,215	5,449	2,218	958	3,729	95	19,728	0	19,867
1958-59	12,718	7,384	807	949	4,974	279	16,063	47	25,027
1959-60	11,693	6,067	722	907	5,390	348	20,803	30	21,238
U. A. R. - Egypt (12)									
1954-55	134	2	0	3,527	0	0	1,574	15,173	266
1955-56	54	20	0	4,150	0	0	1,528	12,004	234
1956-57	15	19	1	5,211	1	0	226	189	120
1957-58	32	28	2	5,787	7	0	242	922	189
1958-59	51	54	5	5,258	44	0	279	5,757	196
1959-60	41	30	15	5,174	356	5	227	6,260	228
Poland (13)									
1954-55	3	0	0	200	0	513	0	0	3
1955-56	0	0	0	1,288	0	0	0	0	2
1956-57	0	0	0	2,187	0	0	10/	0	206
1957-58	109	0	0	6,262	281	2,417	3	304	165
1958-59	97	0	0	2,645	0	1,054	782	1,961	6,202
1959-60	23	0	0	4,003	0	1,870	844	3,316	296
Korea (Rep.) (14)									
1954-55	39	100	0	2,181	85	83	3,326	5,216	566
1955-56	30	77	4	1,772	166	1,014	3,906	5,499	3,652
1956-57	29	478	15	1,593	8,356	562	4,333	10,512	1,204
1957-58	35	184	3	1,514	180	638	662	15,978	2,912
1958-59	23	935	10/	2,457	58	198	206	10,920	2,578
1959-60	54	292	16	1,163	33	626	2,684	7,858	1,996
Pakistan (15)									
1954-55	0	5	0	583	8	0	2,504	1,163	1,079
1955-56	22	18	0	204	28	0	151	6,291	3,226
1956-57	34	81	11	23	121	0	1,616	5,314	208
1957-58	35	71	7	252	125	6	2,470	2,698	137
1958-59	20	20	5	73	125	0	1,213	401	96
1959-60	22	61	2	1,999	90	0	298	584	154
Spain (16)									
1954-55	8	46	0	750	512	27	0	13,726	34
1955-56	1	1,413	0	1,849	5,333	216	2	16,583	1,237
1956-57	3	100	0	4,310	22,933	44	1	14,780	2,376
1957-58	1	66	0	324	910	4	0	21,870	70
1958-59	5	674	0	158	1,273	0	12	6,484	2,345
1959-60	10/	1,650	10/	2,173	707	1	10/	7,250	1,500
Brazil (17)									
1954-55	417	102	12	112	16	0	1,470	1,246	1,695
1955-56	49	214	0	526	164	0	2,173	967	2,167
1956-57	119	73	53	1,365	28	0	2,934	1,083	1,942
1957-58	183	458	3	276	53	0	2,100	288	2,605
1958-59	19	239	2	5	26	0	3,467	235	2,564
1959-60	36	1,516	0	30	28	0	1,676	584	2,522

U. S. agricultural exports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of destination,  
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Country and year	Total	Principal grains and preparations			Feeds and fodders	Cotton and linters	Tobacco and unmanufactured	Vegetable fats and oils 3/	Oilseeds 4/
		Wheat and flour	Rice milled 1/	Feed grains 2/					
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Denmark (18)									
1954-55	26,601	987	22	1,619	3,085	4,142	6,526	93	6,765
1955-56	42,895	1,611	28	5,472	8,585	445	8,324	18	12,098
1956-57	42,652	6,382	24	1,464	4,642	3,441	8,340	64	10,521
1957-58	41,863	2,562	18	5,186	1,054	4,266	8,939	112	15,204
1958-59	47,419	2,272	93	18,029	875	1,038	9,908	102	10,903
1959-60	63,501	1,285	93	25,701	4,623	2,637	9,445	63	13,903
Philippines (19)									
1954-55	58,435	10,259	61	7	693	1,222	9,897	699	225
1955-56	54,723	8,622	124	11	732	2,521	7,603	465	168
1956-57	58,128	11,408	60	680	1,116	5,324	754	450	279
1957-58	66,140	16,791	2,497	10	806	9,347	688	569	158
1958-59	68,440	14,228	8,430	7	1,127	13,860	2,432	820	260
1959-60	59,549	11,625	2	134	1,003	15,553	2,622	257	273
Mexico (20)									
1954-55	45,669	325	7	2,626	1,317	0	2,465	1,853	3,271
1955-56	64,150	7,271	37	4,517	2,687	0	2,288	802	2,031
1956-57	76,618	234	63	19,543	4,618	4	2,778	1,826	1,412
1957-58	120,269	53	8	69,874	5,126	5	3,087	4,455	946
1958-59	72,243	223	24	16,292	3,867	9	4,054	2,579	581
1959-60	59,064	68	1,201	4,508	3,200	14	6,609	774	1,096
Turkey (21)									
1954-55	28,607	15,599	0	8,055	0	0	0	3,912	0
1955-56	28,368	16,944	29	3,400	0	0	0	32	0
1956-57	58,459	38,089	1,384	4,054	4	38	0	5,468	0
1957-58	57,871	17,770	0	2,575	0	0	0	22,163	0
1958-59	19,582	1,569	695	0	0	0	0	11,931	18
1959-60	57,985	23,193	0	1,289	0	16	0	30,720	39
Formosa (22)									
1954-55	56,336	13,636	1	789	0	20,650	1,590	37	13,583
1955-56	51,839	11,789	3	460	4	17,431	2,222	11	8,419
1956-57	56,412	12,416	0	0	3	19,906	2,503	4	9,587
1957-58	45,419	14,339	0	0	0	11,520	587	4	9,943
1958-59	52,093	9,953	0	39	0	19,532	2,764	1,333	9,152
1959-60	57,170	15,833	1,067	0	1	21,214	2,545	706	10,665
Israel (23)									
1954-55	39,832	14,077	37	2,670	111	3,819	272	530	6,115
1955-56	40,664	14,511	45	6,670	581	2,620	349	2,263	4,516
1956-57	48,753	18,675	146	6,041	229	3,436	170	842	4,422
1957-58	55,432	15,828	12	10,764	126	2,904	278	1,788	9,459
1958-59	49,327	12,836	562	15,048	18	1,750	194	2,154	10,406
1959-60	52,715	13,151	898	16,749	37	2,394	197	2,268	14,670
Switzerland (24)									
1954-55	39,478	1,576	413	2,850	226	7,013	7,825	3,081	1,452
1955-56	39,569	2,930	209	4,598	1,582	2,489	9,874	328	553
1956-57	68,753	15,612	391	1,313	636	18,285	9,395	1,147	452
1957-58	47,484	832	254	2,796	103	12,356	9,262	786	1,296
1958-59	31,423	813	202	1,986	44	1,325	7,447	758	1,078
1959-60	50,840	1,535	234	3,388	304	13,313	9,553	1,474	2,038
Hong Kong (25)									
1954-55	13,372	1,075	4	0	1	1,288	2,031	1,159	103
1955-56	17,774	787	22	1	5	5,347	2,206	33	4
1956-57	27,483	748	2	4	11	10,768	2,551	103	57
1957-58	27,201	1,415	0	3	11	13,312	1,870	77	22
1958-59	25,582	961	0	2	119	11,534	1,811	75	468
1959-60	47,546	974	107	5	181	25,860	3,016	791	704
Sweden (26)									
1954-55	31,142	416	559	954	44	9,556	8,684	6	1,370
1955-56	29,605	28	93	1,691	1,188	1,575	8,006	26	233
1956-57	48,818	1,062	174	159	1,076	14,518	12,494	165	1,697
1957-58	50,958	1,617	130	477	12	17,130	12,009	212	0
1958-59	35,947	3,667	325	4,190	40	6,025	6,916	189	5
1959-60	41,417	216	407	3,799	262	11,520	7,836	366	20

U. S. agricultural exports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of destination,  
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Country and year	Fruits and preps.	Vege- tables and preps. 5/	Nuts and preps. 6/	Principal animal products				Private relief 9/	Other
				Animal fats and oils 7/	Meats and products 8/	Hides and skins	Dairy products		
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Denmark (18)									
1954-55	142	52	9	10	354	150	2	0	2,613
1955-56	1,734	58	3	0	274	153	1,334	165	2,593
1956-57	2,978	97	236	4	163	141	971	0	3,184
1957-58	2,729	67	1	4	119	161	7	0	1,434
1958-59	2,703	73	75	0	94	160	0	0	1,094
1959-60	3,554	216	178	10/	117	89	218	10/	1,379
Philippines (19)									
1954-55	2,015	3,267	69	1,092	3,921	218	19,013	719	5,058
1955-56	1,480	2,113	54	1,241	3,959	351	21,619	50	3,610
1956-57	2,327	2,714	41	1,074	2,794	421	23,322	914	4,450
1957-58	1,206	1,755	52	1,363	2,261	119	22,166	3,515	2,837
1958-59	872	1,490	5	1,339	151	144	17,320	3,825	2,130
1959-60	1,122	1,622	26	1,290	396	507	17,439	2,929	2,749
Mexico (20)									
1954-55	1,306	3,254	94	9,301	876	3,041	2,434	8	13,491
1955-56	1,780	3,440	204	8,048	1,449	5,380	4,223	233	19,760
1956-57	2,059	3,058	1,030	6,319	1,495	5,562	4,585	267	21,765
1957-58	2,785	6,020	171	6,624	1,758	1,707	4,603	352	12,695
1958-59	3,054	11,554	80	3,788	2,096	3,889	5,200	655	14,298
1959-60	2,907	6,256	145	888	2,161	6,354	5,299	824	16,760
Turkey (21)									
1954-55	2	0	0	4	1	19	0	204	811
1955-56	0	10/	0	20	1	1,460	6,200	126	156
1956-57	0	5	0	4,292	1,388	2,310	1,242	47	138
1957-58	2	12	1	74	3,130	975	2,269	15	8,885
1958-59	14	16	17	20	2,296	2,206	678	4	118
1959-60	10	9	7	23	67	921	1,022	593	76
Formosa (22)									
1954-55	4	6	3	2,001	57	147	1,348	1,953	531
1955-56	0	6	0	2,267	0	197	1,804	7,116	110
1956-57	3	0	0	2,205	0	155	2,395	7,077	158
1957-58	30	11	5	2,160	2	361	1,462	4,815	180
1958-59	19	7	1	2,057	3	171	689	6,225	148
1959-60	2	14	3	1,683	5	117	364	2,818	133
Israel (23)									
1954-55	137	145	391	200	18	1,348	8,806	527	629
1955-56	177	67	3	213	1,762	679	4,609	1,114	485
1956-57	299	386	693	0	9,019	804	1,766	1,116	709
1957-58	1,024	40	6	520	250	801	9,109	1,742	781
1958-59	314	607	0	186	167	473	2,452	1,024	1,136
1959-60	231	79	11	31	225	319	388	488	579
Switzerland (24)									
1954-55	3,223	3,443	1,122	2,780	1,669	511	0	3	2,291
1955-56	4,929	3,777	883	2,452	1,809	422	0	0	2,734
1956-57	4,601	3,661	3,656	2,166	2,929	217	485	0	3,807
1957-58	6,555	2,694	752	1,280	4,091	1,164	10	2	3,251
1958-59	4,113	2,851	64	674	6,949	377	1	0	2,741
1959-60	3,984	2,734	605	941	7,259	661	4	0	2,813
Hong Kong (25)									
1954-55	2,644	618	36	61	107	0	237	1,728	2,280
1955-56	2,859	734	38	144	314	29	486	2,103	2,662
1956-57	2,507	1,218	43	66	1,554	28	387	3,762	3,674
1957-58	2,486	891	27	24	570	11	411	3,045	3,026
1958-59	2,837	888	29	47	1,402	12	365	2,267	2,765
1959-60	4,745	1,019	30	78	2,443	20	441	3,774	3,465
Sweden (26)									
1954-55	6,546	826	320	8	621	406	12	7	807
1955-56	11,425	1,364	888	235	1,407	401	50	0	995
1956-57	9,666	1,042	2,965	62	1,732	349	40	0	1,617
1957-58	13,189	1,586	581	1	1,465	489	3	0	2,057
1958-59	9,714	1,476	246	111	1,023	503	11	0	1,506
1959-60	10,908	1,916	984	86	826	607	133	0	1,531

U. S. agricultural exports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of destination,  
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Country and year	Total	Principal grains and preparations			Feeds and fodders	Cotton and linters	Tobacco and unmanufactured	Vegetable fats and oils	Oilseeds
		Wheat and flour	Rice milled 1/	Feed grains 2/					
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Yugoslavia (27)									
1954-55	124,631	83,850	0	1,508	0	17,872	23	3	33
1955-56	100,378	61,474	5	196	0	16,432	0	2	0
1956-57	128,028	66,432	71	277	0	20,505	0	4,980	0
1957-58	74,543	31,073	0	131	0	11,141	7	7,719	1
1958-59	110,638	51,364	0	818	0	22,276	0	9,874	1
1959-60	37,681	16,003	0	430	222	889	0	5,467	7
Indonesia (28)									
1954-55	10,656	763	0	3	0	4,549	4,510	9	0
1955-56	12,695	1,792	0	0	0	3,101	6,435	14	0
1956-57	62,509	6,695	38,021	0	0	6,410	10,120	19	0
1957-58	11,545	154	160	0	0	5,033	4,464	10	0
1958-59	9,541	2	5,328	0	0	1,852	1,146	15	0
1959-60	35,534	6,121	19,034	0	0	7,453	1,196	20	0
Norway (29)									
1954-55	35,581	10,060	0	8,749	2,138	2,385	4,984	4	2,752
1955-56	30,713	5,067	0	9,811	2,293	56	5,551	3	3,107
1956-57	30,161	4,460	1	5,108	1,255	2,902	5,653	10	3,848
1957-58	24,579	2,192	0	4,278	748	2,057	4,583	19	3,911
1958-59	28,040	7,833	0	6,247	1,281	181	4,770	19	2,857
1959-60	33,313	4,158	4	9,135	703	2,101	5,010	21	5,226
Uruguay (30)									
1954-55	1,629	0	0	0	0	0	911	4	0
1955-56	1,842	0	0	0	0	27	1,081	74	16
1956-57	6,746	8	0	2	0	2,129	3,870	2	0
1957-58	2,209	0	0	0	0	1,218	458	3	0
1958-59	5,943	0	7	4	0	2,649	2,708	5	0
1959-60	32,739	13,647	0	7,755	0	4,543	4,257	1,446	0
Australia (31)									
1954-55	34,073	0	0	0	5	10,575	22,625	2	0
1955-56	29,678	0	0	0	0	5,059	23,506	4	0
1956-57	34,985	0	0	0	1	11,014	22,299	370	0
1957-58	39,391	0	0	0	0	10,060	25,569	657	0
1958-59	32,116	0	0	0	1	5,482	23,823	608	0
1959-60	31,378	0	4	0	34	7,661	19,242	773	0
Austria (32)									
1954-55	19,533	1,215	0	6,255	42	3,093	2,099	10	0
1955-56	35,455	3,834	93	12,519	69	2,984	3,950	30	88
1956-57	32,520	5,156	55	11,248	0	8,363	1,793	329	0
1957-58	29,627	2,227	0	11,359	0	8,777	2,359	227	0
1958-59	13,465	1,556	0	5,221	0	2,425	2,691	0	0
1959-60	25,141	2,015	4	16,228	19	3,502	949	103	0
Colombia (33)									
1954-55	29,445	1,532	2,439	41	753	385	40	630	1
1955-56	32,404	5,722	0	6	899	5,210	48	1,980	249
1956-57	24,400	5,369	0	1	372	7,779	33	1,965	17
1957-58	37,699	8,504	3	168	96	10,119	33	5,263	0
1958-59	24,931	8,861	1	556	31	3,252	81	1,514	59
1959-60	20,622	4,614	3	1,478	16	0	8	5,952	58
Peru (34)									
1954-55	10,269	3,437	9	42	11	0	181	222	0
1955-56	16,296	5,718	3	726	61	0	0	1,110	5
1956-57	17,182	8,156	12	2,011	61	0	146	651	4
1957-58	20,953	5,910	5,147	2,044	110	0	178	124	2
1958-59	19,469	12,182	1,415	138	113	0	134	71	0
1959-60	20,345	8,200	4,065	131	26	101	0	2,993	0
Ireland (35)									
1954-55	23,527	773	126	6,334	690	930	10,289	912	0
1955-56	24,817	583	0	10,260	801	357	8,356	228	0
1956-57	15,258	2,077	7	1,593	549	746	7,349	144	0
1957-58	12,402	649	4	525	459	703	7,016	0	0
1958-59	16,509	987	30	1,774	425	176	9,790	0	0
1959-60	19,767	57	38	5,139	873	924	9,993	1	0

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Country and year	Fruits and preps.	Vege- tables and preps. 5/	Nuts and preps. 6/	Principal animal products				Private relief 9/	Other
				Animal fats and oils 7/	Meats and products 8/	Hides and skins	Dairy products		
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		
Yugoslavia (27)									
1954-55	0	0	0	3,525	0	1,143	1,046	11,540	4,088
1955-56	1	0	0	15,006	4	2,153	9	5,070	26
1956-57	0	150	3	12,308	0	1,643	1,493	20,014	152
1957-58	0	0	0	3,036	4	886	755	19,729	61
1958-59	3	1,195	0	4,631	3	2,694	94	17,646	39
1959-60	442	607	0	786	0	1,180	0	11,590	58
Indonesia (28)									
1954-55	117	58	3	36	11	0	337	23	237
1955-56	147	60	9	31	22	0	736	179	169
1956-57	143	76	3	59	38	0	498	191	236
1957-58	97	74	7	49	21	0	1,256	75	145
1958-59	41	34	5	87	18	0	877	103	33
1959-60	48	58	6	45	12	0	1,317	189	35
Norway (29)									
1954-55	2,372	204	546	325	507	160	0	46	349
1955-56	3,157	71	27	303	406	93	0	9	759
1956-57	4,806	573	614	195	405	76	0	13	237
1957-58	5,550	177	319	142	274	13	0	8	308
1958-59	3,367	194	256	108	243	29	0	37	618
1959-60	4,782	472	312	136	222	120	10/	10/	911
Uruguay (30)									
1954-55	13	16	5	3	0	0	115	0	562
1955-56	98	63	5	0	0	0	101	0	377
1956-57	8	239	77	2	10/	0	66	0	343
1957-58	17	208	9	0	10/	0	76	0	220
1958-59	8	66	3	86	0	0	31	0	376
1959-60	13	97	2	268	0	0	27	212	472
Australia (31)									
1954-55	1	48	0	0	16	0	0	1	800
1955-56	0	22	0	0	15	0	1	0	1,071
1956-57	0	25	0	0	289	0	1	1	985
1957-58	5	26	0	0	1,921	0	2	0	1,151
1958-59	0	27	0	1	1,055	6	3	0	1,110
1959-60	32	350	188	6	1,250	28	3	0	1,807
Austria (32)									
1954-55	33	17	0	3,891	41	180	24	2,467	166
1955-56	108	25	0	4,501	9	431	119	6,237	158
1956-57	311	31	11	2,218	16	370	104	2,268	247
1957-58	254	26	1	843	41	418	1	2,732	362
1958-59	301	26	1	340	7	153	5	448	291
1959-60	434	75	40	162	56	478	1	523	552
Colombia (33)									
1954-55	680	1,546	141	2,414	1,298	2,249	2,278	492	12,526
1955-56	622	677	61	2,699	360	667	1,596	1,839	9,769
1956-57	379	137	46	952	9	26	684	1,932	4,699
1957-58	107	137	13	2,413	11	65	491	4,240	6,036
1958-59	161	92	2	1,925	16	122	418	254	7,586
1959-60	159	104	8	2,346	8	192	74	2,105	3,497
Peru (34)									
1954-55	582	294	56	1,516	53	4	1,362	1,282	1,218
1955-56	860	382	62	2,918	107	10	2,683	161	1,490
1956-57	785	590	74	1,412	187	22	881	448	1,742
1957-58	970	726	96	927	322	5	1,136	1,336	1,920
1958-59	448	311	38	1,110	177	1	1,346	475	1,510
1959-60	346	331	49	982	180	26	798	808	1,309
Ireland (35)									
1954-55	1,649	105	289	823	66	76	2	0	463
1955-56	2,682	76	55	756	117	32	0	0	514
1956-57	1,526	123	47	200	57	36	0	0	804
1957-58	1,914	74	159	62	1	13	7	0	816
1958-59	1,947	145	0	136	36	28	9	2	1,024
1959-60	1,909	100	168	36	19	14	5	13	478

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Country and year	Total	Principal grains and preparations			Feeds and fodders	Cotton and lint	Tobacco: unmanufactured	Vegetable: fats and oils	Oilseeds
		Wheat and flour	Rice, milled	Feed grains					
		1/	2/	2/					
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
West Indies, Fed. (36)									
1954-55	7,803	2,690	4	13	1,491	854	352	33	0
1955-56	10,591	3,524	40	33	1,711	229	404	20	1
1956-57	16,142	5,539	620	429	1,958	781	408	33	0
1957-58	17,893	5,136	642	795	2,418	995	520	41	0
1958-59	17,738	4,800	53	877	3,235	354	546	59	0
1959-60	19,185	3,077	77	1,229	3,777	733	537	298	2
Viet-Nam (37) 11/									
1957-58	8,227	1,117	0	0	0	9	512	222	0
1958-59	22,754	3,472	8	0	0	43	5,400	420	0
1959-60	18,453	2,514	0	0	4	952	714	248	0
Chile (38)									
1954-55	11,096	172	0	293	3	4,725	71	3,707	0
1955-56	16,045	2,282	300	0	4	2,557	131	8,517	55
1956-57	38,309	11,499	0	8	0	11,254	243	12,939	1
1957-58	18,806	3,585	1	0	0	5,780	179	114	0
1958-59	9,863	61	24	0	0	307	257	191	2
1959-60	16,346	352	712	0	0	6,531	349	1,522	1
Morocco (39)									
1954-55	6,136	581	2	25	6	2,011	38	2,080	51
1955-56	7,625	1,514	1	63	7	892	172	3,312	2
1956-57	9,371	75	22	3	5	1,939	211	4,241	0
1957-58	15,141	4,292	4	4	6	1,565	336	5,017	0
1958-59	10,278	351	218	9	0	1,656	12	2,731	2,733
1959-60	16,212	2,854	284	0	0	1,427	38	6,767	959
U. of So. Africa (40)									
1954-55	12,138	3,819	67	0	0	837	137	704	0
1955-56	10,755	2,214	177	1	0	1,047	52	199	14
1956-57	12,707	1,036	106	67	0	4,223	508	93	55
1957-58	11,405	1	64	2	6	5,012	454	56	185
1958-59	11,270	3,732	241	0	10/	2,108	133	51	0
1959-60	16,207	2,651	1,860	12	0	4,720	36	424	0
Greece (41)									
1954-55	35,404	21,672	54	300	2	1,280	0	1	10
1955-56	54,939	21,991	13	3,397	920	0	0	8,307	0
1956-57	67,607	33,786	157	6,640	42	3,300	0	11,143	0
1957-58	24,298	4,982	246	4,459	24	1,560	0	1,410	7
1958-59	19,784	3,159	471	5,751	105	20	0	10	48
1959-60	12,916	219	111	3,422	88	761	0	15	1
Ceylon (42)									
1954-55	1,586	0	0	0	0	0	897	0	0
1955-56	1,577	0	0	0	0	0	823	0	0
1956-57	5,746	1,252	0	0	0	100	845	0	0
1957-58	10,791	3,353	3,283	0	0	0	791	0	0
1958-59	14,851	3,896	7,021	0	0	0	650	0	0
1959-60	11,808	3,136	5,023	4	10/	0	780	0	0
Finland (43)									
1954-55	5,360	0	0	0	696	2,361	606	0	491
1955-56	14,041	1,706	0	1,537	1,219	3,125	3,946	2	866
1956-57	16,510	6,058	0	654	8	4,398	3,850	0	0
1957-58	9,726	3,564	0	0	0	3,603	988	9	0
1958-59	9,408	1,640	0	257	5	2,079	3,712	5	0
1959-60	11,203	0	0	115	12	4,165	3,012	1	0
Lebanon (44)									
1954-55	11,718	6,131	16	19	8	0	6	136	400
1955-56	11,626	5,671	1	3	21	417	24	276	0
1956-57	6,034	2,957	3	4	58	862	56	182	0
1957-58	4,058	1,679	10	11	81	189	218	176	0
1958-59	11,164	8,853	5	386	96	0	150	119	0
1959-60	9,925	5,211	20	2,710	264	410	41	180	0

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Country and year	Fruits and preps.	Vege- tables and preps. 5/	Nuts and preps. 6/	Principal animal products				Private relief 9/	Other
				Animal fats and oils 7/	Meats and products 8/	Hides and skins	Dairy products		
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
West Indies, Fed. (36)									
1954-55	172	366	17	350	554	27	267	61	552
1955-56	379	468	24	224	1,460	9	508	374	1,183
1956-57	401	677	13	96	2,672	4	961	347	1,203
1957-58	698	958	17	217	3,076	0	586	430	1,364
1958-59	647	1,140	11	152	3,594	13	430	403	1,424
1959-60	792	1,570	28	303	3,593	0	672	508	1,989
Viet-Nam (37) 11/									
1957-58	81	19	3	0	61	3	3,600	2,031	569
1958-59	228	141	0	9	81	0	8,362	4,410	180
1959-60	195	115	0	10	62	0	8,913	4,541	185
Chile (38)									
1954-55	2	13	6	197	8	0	1,308	0	591
1955-56	18	36	11	1,044	7	0	133	20	930
1956-57	111	97	14	98	12	0	222	545	1,266
1957-58	82	69	12	10	18	13	290	7,853	800
1958-59	55	90	7	158	5	7	21	7,711	967
1959-60	78	139	17	334	15	72	80	5,297	847
Morocco (39)									
1954-55	223	93	54	407	65	11	50	121	318
1955-56	305	78	28	408	145	15	50	222	411
1956-57	283	84	24	395	32	0	14	1,756	287
1957-58	159	23	12	808	15	0	135	2,573	192
1958-59	99	20	6	1,097	4	0	93	1,089	160
1959-60	190	9	10/	1,255	1	1	118	2,181	128
U. of So. Africa (40)									
1954-55	13	355	49	5,021	202	2	168	1	763
1955-56	24	366	12	5,282	272	0	134	0	961
1956-57	39	779	73	4,283	280	9	183	0	973
1957-58	300	588	47	2,820	531	10	175	0	1,154
1958-59	126	545	25	2,677	515	20	205	0	892
1959-60	181	651	52	3,562	645	14	222	43	1,134
Greece (41)									
1954-55	5	19	0	235	1,506	585	314	8,590	831
1955-56	9	11	0	793	149	194	1,009	14,081	4,065
1956-57	2	13	1	1,288	9	293	665	10,035	233
1957-58	9	24	0	385	27	223	940	9,655	347
1958-59	5	35	0	194	98	242	820	8,414	412
1959-60	46	357	0	182	291	277	229	6,512	405
Ceylon (42)									
1954-55	116	0	0	0	2	0	509	2	60
1955-56	83	5	0	0	7	0	596	4	59
1956-57	87	8	0	0	7	0	567	2,798	82
1957-58	102	11	0	0	14	0	268	2,907	62
1958-59	39	8	0	0	17	0	285	2,865	70
1959-60	30	11	0	0	16	0	453	2,274	81
Finland (43)									
1954-55	214	6	0	237	52	9	0	445	243
1955-56	499	0	0	31	6	18	20	984	82
1956-57	1,190	10	4	141	1	8	0	13	175
1957-58	1,296	78	0	20	0	21	1	5	141
1958-59	1,429	18	1	173	0	21	0	9	59
1959-60	2,964	58	346	117	0	21	1	7	384
Lebanon (44)									
1954-55	61	357	12	5	19	21	3,422	923	182
1955-56	153	131	7	1	36	0	4,503	81	301
1956-57	142	140	18	1	50	14	1,001	26	520
1957-58	224	149	10	0	91	22	752	153	293
1958-59	109	79	3	1	62	4	704	321	272
1959-60	210	129	20	10/	85	30	116	291	208

U. S. agricultural exports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of destination,  
specified fiscal years - Continued

Country and year	Total	Principal grains and preparations			Feeds and fodders	Cotton and linters	Tobacco, unmanufactured	Vegetable fats and oils	Oilseeds
		Wheat and flour	Rice, milled 1/	Feed grains 2/					
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Panama (45)									
1954-55	8,994	746	2	61	326	3	80	585	0
1955-56	8,386	1,089	0	146	355	11	46	376	0
1956-57	10,680	1,290	16	25	394	5	69	520	4
1957-58	11,129	1,447	5	59	265	0	282	612	1
1958-59	9,996	1,474	16	220	260	6	221	527	0
1959-60	9,791	1,526	26	240	286	10/	149	536	10/
Guatemala (46)									
1954-55	8,236	2,443	0	280	84	0	375	369	75
1955-56	12,234	2,782	98	3,661	113	0	388	358	22
1956-57	8,475	2,970	234	79	196	62	620	386	37
1957-58	9,235	3,336	439	3	225	0	457	364	15
1958-59	9,323	3,125	233	439	375	0	647	314	31
1959-60	9,621	4,012	74	73	698	0	393	233	55
Netherlands Antilles (47)									
1954-55	6,962	379	351	1	572	0	12	685	0
1955-56	7,855	616	342	54	649	0	12	796	0
1956-57	8,512	877	460	90	757	0	11	860	0
1957-58	9,430	858	563	112	755	0	18	849	0
1958-59	9,545	911	581	95	892	0	48	790	0
1959-60	9,482	1,005	642	110	955	0	11	741	0
Thailand (48)									
1954-55	6,091	10	0	0	1	0	4,386	9	0
1955-56	8,183	12	0	0	1	0	7,163	7	0
1956-57	8,257	33	0	1	4	0	6,444	17	0
1957-58	12,484	137	0	6	3	87	10,619	12	0
1958-59	8,263	145	0	0	3	37	6,849	22	0
1959-60	9,156	102	1	7	11	1,744	6,070	18	0
Jordan (49)									
1954-55	1,853	16	0	0	0	0	896	1	0
1955-56	776	19	0	1	0	0	487	2	0
1956-57	874	10/	0	0	0	0	661	3	0
1957-58	2,033	879	2	1	1	0	679	4	0
1958-59	4,998	1,096	0	2,036	1	0	685	5	0
1959-60	9,000	5,463	8	1,066	3	22	1,065	7	0
Others									
1954-55	165,435	50,922	836	6,441	3,198	3,804	22,730	15,210	268
1955-56	218,182	59,153	11,245	9,448	4,218	3,628	23,739	29,694	810
1956-57	257,309	84,226	6,151	3,738	4,197	19,462	25,272	17,200	658
1957-58	165,644	45,327	5,759	3,907	4,149	6,649	21,877	7,063	554
1958-59	157,578	47,442	10,221	4,418	4,121	3,290	20,984	4,092	459
1959-60	196,444	58,329	13,759	6,263	5,109	6,899	20,673	11,438	1,284
European Economic Community (Common Market) 12/									
1954-55	789,233	89,635	1,755	76,477	9,597	227,452	58,205	60,066	53,781
1955-56	855,554	101,273	2,043	177,180	18,086	68,921	78,745	40,729	100,534
1956-57	1,250,728	195,058	3,559	115,867	12,353	408,183	79,136	85,160	86,001
1957-58	876,286	57,341	567	113,499	6,829	266,971	76,353	30,143	84,159
1958-59	791,366	62,759	8,437	215,067	9,862	86,163	89,140	34,216	90,134
1959-60	1,120,776	46,686	8,168	228,788	32,047	278,441	82,774	53,369	131,511

1/ Excludes paddy or rough rice.

2/ Includes corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums; excludes product.

3/ Includes cottonseed oil, soybean oil, peanut oil, linseed oil, etc.

4/ Includes soybeans, cottonseed, flaxseed, and copra but not peanuts.

5/ Also includes dried peas and beans.

6/ Includes peanuts, almonds, filberts, pecans, walnuts, etc.

Source: Compiled from records of the Bureau of the Census.

U. S. Agricultural exports: Major commodity groups by principal countries of destination,  
specified fiscal years - Continued

Country and year	Fruits and preps.	Vege- tables and preps.	Nuts and preps.	Principal animal products				Private relief 9/	Other
				Animal fats and oils	Meats and products	Hides and skins	Dairy products		
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Panama (45)									
1954-55	1,040	1,227	70	1,257	604	6	973	29	1,985
1955-56	1,046	1,313	86	650	786	0	549	355	1,578
1956-57	1,387	1,735	92	753	898	44	760	871	1,817
1957-58	1,551	1,737	124	903	970	0	735	555	1,883
1958-59	1,319	1,652	206	844	889	0	655	309	1,398
1959-60	1,383	1,780	159	552	665	0	868	69	1,552
Guatemala (46)									
1954-55	176	235	17	1,873	46	61	779	0	1,423
1955-56	266	475	49	2,271	92	3	485	0	1,171
1956-57	359	425	54	1,060	118	19	689	0	1,167
1957-58	373	485	66	1,591	194	7	546	0	1,134
1958-59	315	453	60	1,407	140	0	670	0	1,114
1959-60	170	265	37	779	90	0	681	128	1,933
Netherlands Antilles (47)									
1954-55	635	823	109	60	900	0	386	0	2,049
1955-56	897	932	119	63	1,144	0	408	0	1,823
1956-57	945	805	117	47	1,254	0	361	0	1,928
1957-58	1,190	1,018	131	55	1,379	0	382	0	2,120
1958-59	1,294	959	113	62	1,427	0	314	0	2,059
1959-60	1,185	1,057	113	45	1,350	0	300	0	1,968
Thailand (48)									
1954-55	20	36	0	372	6	0	373	0	878
1955-56	111	103	0	252	6	0	258	5	265
1956-57	45	98	1	38	22	0	812	30	712
1957-58	32	113	1	45	16	0	639	2	772
1958-59	75	119	1	48	21	2	298	1	642
1959-60	57	194	4	13	9	0	315	0	611
Jordan (49)									
1954-55	5	3	0	0	2	0	1	916	13
1955-56	7	1	1	0	1	0	4	238	15
1956-57	4	9	0	0	2	0	6	174	15
1957-58	4	3	4	0	0	0	252	174	30
1958-59	17	15	4	0	8	0	62	1,010	59
1959-60	8	7	1	0	2	0	36	1,251	61
Others									
1954-55	6,335	9,323	502	6,676	5,399	1,162	7,962	12,096	12,571
1955-56	6,622	8,500	513	9,008	7,024	231	14,619	17,338	12,392
1956-57	8,264	7,405	654	7,041	7,851	748	24,582	25,036	14,824
1957-58	7,249	6,915	125	9,927	8,131	992	12,020	8,041	16,959
1958-59	7,336	6,569	484	7,371	7,638	955	6,895	8,371	16,932
1959-60	7,644	7,113	456	16,113	8,410	1,201	8,578	8,395	14,780
European Economic Community (Common Market) 12/									
1954-55	27,727	8,289	2,092	66,394	17,429	20,462	673	42,666	26,533
1955-56	48,047	6,579	2,919	67,471	19,987	16,631	17,288	54,919	34,202
1956-57	47,819	9,967	7,611	62,050	20,835	18,762	20,859	35,733	41,775
1957-58	73,101	9,017	2,606	41,479	17,201	25,423	5,583	35,839	30,175
1958-59	42,552	8,249	1,796	45,872	26,134	16,207	3,457	18,734	32,587
1959-60	45,518	15,534	5,693	55,019	38,323	25,073	10,156	16,946	46,821

7/ Includes lard, tallow, and greases.

8/ Includes beef and veal, pork, variety meats, poultry meat, etc.

9/ Includes USDA donations of dairy products, grains and products, vegetable oils, and dried beans to voluntary relief agencies for overseas distribution to needy persons under Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as Amended, and other legislation.

10/ Less than \$500.

11/ Included with Indo-China prior to 1957-58.

12/ Includes the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany, France, and Italy.





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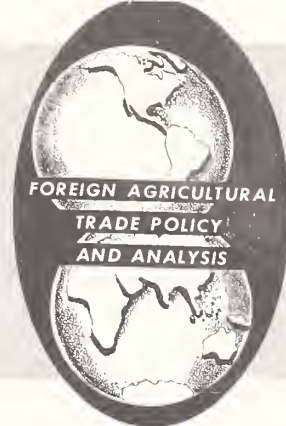
Growth Through Agricultural Progress

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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



F A T P 11-61  
April 1961

## SOVIET COTTON PRODUCTION

### DOWN IN 1960

Soviet cotton production declined to 6,800,000 bales in 1960, from the peak of 7,300,000 bales in 1959. The output was above the 1956-1958 average (see Table 1). Unfavorable weather was responsible for the drop, just as the highly favorable weather in 1959 made a record harvest possible.

Despite the smaller crop, the Soviet Union still ranks next to the United States in cotton production. In addition to its own production the Soviet Union imports sizable quantities of cotton, and is, at the same time, a major cotton exporter.

Cotton in the Soviet Union is irrigated and grown principally in the Central Asiatic republics and, to a limited extent, in Trans-Caucasia (see Table 2). Heavy use of commercial fertilizer on the irrigated acreage largely explains the relatively high yields per acre. Considerable progress has been made in mechanization of cotton growing, but picking is still being done largely by hand, and mostly by women. Great difficulties were encountered in developing an effective cotton-picking machine. However, it was reported that 8,000 such machines were working in 1960 during the harvest in the Uzbek Republic, the largest cotton-growing region.

The Soviet Union, which has a complete government monopoly of foreign trade, has been importing much cotton from Egypt and other Middle Eastern countries and in 1959 also from Mainland China. In 1959 cotton imports

reached a peak of 874,000 bales (see Table 3). Yet, Soviet cotton exports exceeded imports and reached a record of nearly 1.6 million bales in 1959. Most Soviet exports are destined to the Soviet Bloc countries in Eastern Europe who formerly used much U.S. cotton. However, exports to non-Bloc countries in 1959 also reached a peak of 350,441 bales (see Table 4). More cotton would be consumed domestically if prices of cotton cloth, manufactured by the nationalized industry, were not so high. According to a study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor, purchase of the lowest priced man's shirt in Moscow required, in the summer of 1959, 15 hours of work compared with 56 minutes in New York.

Although greater yields per acre is possible, further expansion of Soviet cotton production is linked largely with the development of irrigation in Central Asia. An important step in this direction is the construction of the Kara-Kum Canal, the second section of which was completed in 1960. The "artificial river," flowing from the river Amu-Darya, has advanced 335.5 miles into the desert, and it is claimed that it will enable more than 300,000 acres of land to be brought into cultivation toward the end of the 7-Year Plan in 1965.

In 1960, collective and state farms of Mary oblast in Tadjikistan planted more than 50,000 acres in the canal zone to Egyptian-type cotton which comprises most of the cotton grown there. Nearly 18,000 bales were harvested from this newly reclaimed land.

Another significant development in Soviet Central Asia has been the extension of the irrigation network in the Hungry Steppe, where the first section of the South Golodny Steppe Canal--57.8 miles long and with a capacity of 300 cubic meters of water per second--has been completed. However, in the spring of 1960 it was reported that, despite 3 years of irrigation development in the Hungry Steppe, only a small area of new land has so far been put under cultivation.

Greatly increased emphasis was given recently by Prime Minister Khrushchev to irrigation development and further large-scale expansion of cotton acreage in Central Asia. The potential in water and land resources appear to be adequate for such expansion, but soil salinity, disease problems, cost of development and the time required will be limiting factors in carrying out such plans.



Growth Through Agricultural Progress

Table 1.--Soviet Union: Cotton acreage and production, 1953 to 1960

Year <sup>1/</sup>	Acreage	Production
	(1,000 acres)	(1,000 bales) <sup>2/</sup>
1953	4,600	6,000
1954	5,400	6,500
1955	5,400	6,150
1956	5,100	6,850
1957	5,170	6,600
1958	5,310	6,850
1959	5,320	7,300
1960	5,350	6,800

<sup>1/</sup> Years beginning August 1.

<sup>2/</sup> 500 pounds gross weight.

Compiled from official sources or estimated by the Foreign Agricultural Service on the basis of incomplete official figures.

Table 2.--Soviet Union--Acreage under cotton by regions, 1953 and 1959

Region	1959	Percent 1959 is of 1953
	1,000 Acres	Percent
Uzbek Republic	3,417	120
Turkmen Republic	506	119
Tadzhik Republic	420	116
Kazakh Republic	250	90
Kirghizia	166	83
Azerbaidzhan	526	109
Armenia	32	73
Total USSR	5,317	115

Sel'skoe Khoziastvo SSSR, Statisticheskii Sbornik, 1960. p. 167.

Table 3.--Soviet Union:--Cotton imports by origin, calendar years, 1957 to 1959

Country	1957	1958	1959
		Bales <sup>1/</sup>	
UAR (Egypt	374,782	446,432	414,281
(Syria	25,261	131,817	39,040
Afghanistan	61,086	23,883	13,779
Iran	15,616	34,447	30,313
Pakistan	10,104	6,889	0
Sudan	9,186	0	28,935
Iraq	0	0	10,104
Greece	0	9,186	9,186
Mainland China	0	0	328,394
Unlisted	3,674		
Total	499,709	652,654	874,032

<sup>1/</sup> 500 pounds gross weight.

Official Soviet sources.

Table 4.--Soviet Union: Cotton exports by destination, calendar years 1957 to 1959

Destination	1957	1958	1959
		Bales <sup>1/</sup>	
<u>Bloc countries:</u>			
Albania	7,249	3,674	918
Bulgaria	48,685	55,115	64,301
Hungary	141,462	162,130	150,188
Germany, East	349,521	354,573	396,369
Poland	318,748	267,308	269,604
Rumania	131,817	163,508	126,305
Czechoslovakia	223,216	230,564	224,134
North Korea	23,424	26,639	0
Total Bloc countries	1,244,222	1,263,511	1,231,819
<u>Non-bloc countries:</u>			
Germany, West	52,818	33,069	61,086
Austria	17,912	13,319	13,779
United Kingdom	24,342	10,564	58,789
Belgium	0	919	3,215
Netherlands	459	0	5,052
Italy	5,971	3,215	44,551
Portugal	0	0	8,726
Finland	39,499	43,633	64,760
France	23,424	29,395	38,121
Switzerland	0	7,808	4,593
Japan	0	0	22,505
Uruguay	0	6,430	0
Yugoslavia	55,115	16,075	16,534
Unlisted	0	0	8,730
Total non-bloc countries	219,540	164,427	350,441
Grand total	1,463,762	1,427,938	1,582,260

<sup>1/</sup> 500 pounds gross weight.

Official Soviet sources.

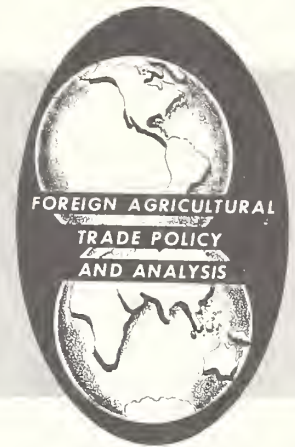
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

FATP-12-61  
April, 1961

## FOREIGN DOLLAR RESERVES AGAIN

### REACHED NEW HIGH IN 1960

Foreign countries' holdings of gold and dollar assets<sup>1/</sup> again rose to a new high during 1960. At year's end, they amounted to \$40.5 billion, an increase of \$4.5 billion over a year earlier.

Since 1949, foreign-held gold and dollars have risen \$24.7 billion to more than two and one-half times the amount on **December 31, 1949**. Holdings of the international institutions were increased nearly \$2 billion during 1960 and now total \$8.2 billion.

Underlying this sharp rise in foreign dollar reserves was the \$3.8 billion deficit in the U. S. balance of payments and the resulting outflow of gold and dollars. This deficit occurred despite record merchandise exports and substantial strengthening of the trade surplus. Agricultural exports, which reached an alltime high in 1960, were a main factor in the improvement. Nevertheless, large outward capital movements resulted in a large overall payments deficit for the third straight year. An estimated \$500 million was added to foreign gold reserves from new production, U.S.S.R. gold sales, and other sources.

As in other recent years, most of the increases accrued to the industrialized countries. The most notable gains were made by West Germany, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and Japan. South Africa lost substantially.

Among the less developed countries, there were encouraging gains by Argentina, the Philippines, and Spain, with proportionately large losses in Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Greece, Iran and Venezuela. In most of the underdeveloped countries, dollar shortage continues to be a primary obstacle to trade.

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<sup>1/</sup> -- Excludes gold holdings of the Soviet Bloc.

Estimated Gold Reserves and Dollar Holdings of Foreign Countries and International Institutions

Area and country	Dec.31,1957	Dec.31,1958	Dec.31,1959	Dec.31,1960 <sup>p</sup>	Change since Dec. 31,1959
<u>Million U.S. Dollars</u>					
Western Europe:					
Austria	460	612	630	546	- 84
Belgium	1,053	1,391	1,279	1,325	46
Denmark	149	206	232	144	- 88
Finland	104	105	116	88	- 28
France	944	1,294	1,980	2,181	201
Germany (Federal Republic of)	4,113	4,407	4,640	6,468	1,828
Greece	167	143	212	136	- 76
Italy	1,533	2,209	3,118	3,132	14
Netherlands	957	1,399	1,634	1,794	160
Norway	243	293	266	403	137
Portugal	603	656	687	638	- 49
Spain	128	96	157	331	174
Sweden	484	517	505	556	51
Switzerland	2,813	2,853	2,991	3,014	23
Turkey	162	164	164	152	- 12
United Kingdom	3,080	3,917	3,813	5,300	1,487
Other 1/	770	899	644	613	- 31
Total	17,763	21,161	23,068	26,821	3,753
Canada	3,180	3,438	3,610	4,187	577
Latin America:					
Argentina	263	210	393	420	27
Brazil	457	464	479	485	6
Chile	116	140	228	180	- 48
Colombia	215	241	288	237	- 51
Cuba	525	452	296	115	- 181
Guatemala	92	69	61	69	8
Mexico	569	565	587	546	- 41
Panama, Republic of	137	148	132	126	- 6
Peru	88	96	111	114	3
Uruguay	236	262	242	233	- 9
Venezuela	1,556	1,215	932	785	- 147
Other 2/	290	261	265	382	117
Total	4,544	4,123	4,014	3,692	- 322
Asia:					
India	330	324	361	382	21
Indonesia	190	145	173	236	63
Iran	193	184	187	152	- 35
Japan	716	1,095	1,566	2,171	605
Philippines	186	189	184	222	38
Thailand	270	246	241	284	43
Other	1,052	1,068	1,290	1,077	- 213
Total	2,937	3,251	4,002	4,524	522
All Other:					
Australia	211	241	264	235	- 29
Egyptian Region--U.A.R.	228	190	194	196	2
Union of South Africa	256	242	288	208	- 80
Other 3/	527	526	564	664	100
Total	1,222	1,199	1,310	1,303	- 7
Total foreign countries 4/	29,646	33,172	36,004	40,527	4,523
International institutions	2,919	3,371	6,225	8,176	1,951
Grand total 4/	32,565	36,543	42,229	48,703	6,474

p. Preliminary

1/ Includes other Western European countries, unpublished gold reserves of certain Western European countries, gold to be distributed by the Tripartite Commission for Restitution of Monetary Gold, EPU/EF, and the BIS; the figures for the gold reserves of the BIS represent the Bank's net gold assets.

2/ Includes other Latin American republics and the Inter-American Development Bank.

3/ Includes unspecified countries in Africa, Oceania, and Eastern Europe, and all Western European dependencies located outside Europe and Asia.

4/ Excludes gold reserves of the U.S.S.R., other Eastern European countries, and China Mainland.

(NOTE: Gold and shortterm dollars include reported and estimated official gold reserves, and total dollar holdings. U. S. Govt. bonds and notes are holdings with original maturities of more than one year.)

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

United States: Balance of Payments with Foreign Countries 1/  
(non-adjusted)

	1958	1959	1960 <sup>p</sup>
	<u>(Billion dollars)</u>		
Dollars paid by foreign countries for --			
U. S. exports of goods and services			
Merchandise	16.2	16.2	19.4
Services and other transactions	6.9	7.1	7.7
Foreign long-term investment in U.S.	--	.5	.4
Errors, omissions and unaccounted (net)	<u>.4</u>	<u>.8</u>	<u>--</u>
Total Payments	23.5	24.6	27.5
Dollars received by foreign countries from --			
U. S. imports of goods and services			
Merchandise	12.9	15.3	14.7
Services and other transactions	5.1	5.8	6.4
Private Capital Outflow (net)	2.9	2.1	3.5
U. S. Government spending			
Offshore military expenditures	3.4	3.1	3.0
U. S. economic grants and loans	2.6	<u>2/2.0</u>	2.8
Errors, omissions and unaccounted (net)	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>.9</u>
Total Receipts	26.9	28.3	31.3
As a result, foreign gold and liquid dollar assets decreased (-) or increased (+)	+3.4	+3.7	+3.8

p. Preliminary

1/ Excludes military grant aid.

2/ Excludes transfer of \$1,375 million to IMF.

Source: Department of Commerce

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Washington 25, D. C.

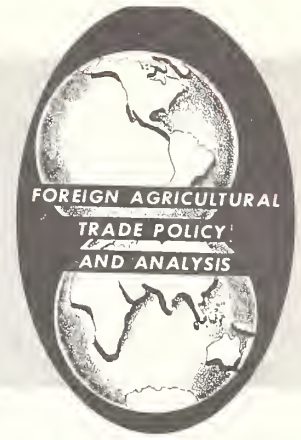
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

FATP 13-61  
April 1961

## AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL

### OUTPUT CONTINUES HIGH

Total Australian agricultural output for the year ending June 30, 1960 continued at the high levels of the previous year. Increases in milk, wool, tobacco, citrus and deciduous fruit production and a 13 percent rise in mutton and lamb slaughter accounted for most of this high output, and tended to offset sharp declines in certain other commodities. Beef and veal slaughter declined 19 percent, and harvest of all grains except rice was substantially reduced by dry weather in South Australia and Victoria.

Agricultural exports continued to earn about 80 percent of the country's foreign exchange. Although earnings from meat, barley and sugar exports were down, and dairy income was unchanged, increased earnings from wool and wheat exports brought about a 10-percent rise in export income. Net farm income was up 2 percent.

With the exception of wool, Australia's basic agricultural policy continues to assist producers to stimulate production through guaranteed prices, regulated marketings and the promotion of exports. During 1959-60 gross national product, in terms of constant dollars, increased 8 percent, wholesale prices rose 8.5 percent and unemployment was less than 1 percent.

Farmers can now obtain long-term credit from the Commonwealth Development Bank, whose major function is to provide farmers and small industrial enterprises with credit facilities.

Several measures were taken to check inflationary tendencies. These included higher taxation to provide a budget surplus, stringent credit restrictions, higher interest rates and the removal of import licensing and quotas on about 90 percent of all imports. The only agricultural products still subject to licensing are oilseeds and vegetable oils.

### Trade Policy

The Commonwealth Government, in cooperation with producer organizations, continued its market expansion policy. Programs for publicizing Australian food products in the United Kingdom were expanded, and a wheat promotion program began in Japan.

Bilateral trade agreements are still a major factor in the country's export policy. During the year, an agreement was signed with Canada continuing long-standing reciprocal trade preferences. Also, an understanding was reached with France and West Germany that will govern the shipments of agricultural products from these exporters to Southeast Asian markets.

The trade liberalization moves, introduced in early 1960, generated substantial interest in several U.S. processed food products, especially frozen peas and canned chicken. During calendar year 1960, the United States exported about 750 short tons of peas and more than 800 tons <sup>1/</sup> of canned chicken to Australia, in contrast to no shipments in 1959. As a result of industry protests against these and other increased imports, a law was recently enacted which permits the imposition of emergency tariffs to curb excessive imports. The law will be operative during interim periods when the Tariff Board is investigating producer claims of injury, or when Parliament is not in session.

### Commodity Situation

Wool: Production reached a new record of 845,000 tons, almost 30 percent of the world wool clip. Exports of 698,000 tons were also a record, and continued at about 45 percent of total world exports, earning half of Australia's export income. Australia's prosperity, therefore, is significantly affected by wool receipts.

Since 1952-53, wool growers have increased production 29 percent. Associated with this growth, annual wool prices have fallen 29 percent from \$0.76 per pound to \$0.54 per pound. Except for 1956-57, when strong foreign demand lifted prices 30 percent above the previous year, and a rise in the last half of 1959, this long-term price decline has been gradual. Preliminary forecasts indicate a clip of 800,000 tons for 1960-61.

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<sup>1/</sup> All tons in this circular are short tons, 2,000 pounds.

In May 1960, Australia's first greasy wool futures market opened in Sydney. Hope has been expressed that futures trading will help remove some of the short-term, erratic price fluctuations in the wool auctions.

Japan, whose imports this year were 250 percent above the 1953-54 period, emerged as the leading buyer of Australian wool, surpassing the United Kingdom in quantity and value of imports. The United Kingdom had been Australia's best customer and the United States has usually been in seventh place.

Grains: Drought in the states of Victoria and South Australia reduced the barley and oats crops to about one-half of the 1958-59 record. Wheat production was down 510,000 tons from the 1958-59 level. The 1960-61 outlook for all grains is excellent. A record wheat crop is expected which may exceed 7,500,000 tons.

The guaranteed price to producers under the stabilization plan for the 1960-61 season has been set at 15s. 2d. (\$1.70) per bushel bulk basis, f.o.b. ports. This price applies to the amount used domestically for human consumption, feed and seed (2.2 to 2.4 million tons) plus 3 million tons for export. This is an increase of 4d. (3.7 cents) per bushel over the 1959-60 price.

In late 1960 and early 1961 Mainland China paid cash for 1,170,000 tons of wheat and 45,000 tons of wheat flour. Negotiations are now proceeding for exports of coarse grains to Mainland China. In addition, Italy, Spain, and Algeria purchased Australian wheat for the first time, about 330,000 tons.

Meat: In 1958-59 dry pastures and relatively high prices for low quality export beef brought about greater slaughtering; as a result, production rose 15 percent to 1,056,000 tons. In 1959-60, however, excellent pastures made it more profitable for producers to hold their stock for breeding and fattening. Despite continued good prices, production declined 19 percent from the previous year's record. Output in 1960-61 is expected to fall 9 percent from the 860,000 tons of 1959-60. Production of mutton and lamb has increased 12 percent per year from 1956-57 to 1959-60; however, forecasts for 1960-61 indicate a 10-percent decrease from the previous season.

Strong foreign demand and high retail prices have altered Australia's trade and meat consumption patterns during the past 3 years. Historically, the United Kingdom has been the principal importer of Australian beef and veal, and from 1953-54 to 1957-58 purchased almost 80 percent of these exports. In 1959-60, however, the United States was the primary buyer of Australian beef. Strong demand in the U.S. for manufacturing type beef helped change this pattern. U.S. imports in 1958-59 were 64,000 tons, up from 7,000 tons the year before. While total exports in 1959-60 declined 17 percent U.S. purchases rose to 97,700 tons.

Primarily as a result of high retail prices, domestic beef consumption fell from 129 pounds per capita in 1956-57 to 101 pounds in 1959-60. Offsetting this decline, and also helping to maintain beef exports during this 3-year period was the growth in mutton and lamb consumption from 75 pounds to 100 pounds per capita.

Dairy products: Despite a decrease of 60,000 dairy cattle during the past 4 years, production of 7,256,000 tons of milk set a new high in 1959-60, slightly greater than the 1955-56 record. Exports of most dairy products, except butter, increased during the year. Cheese exports were up 33 percent. Production in 1960-61 is expected to be about the same as the high level of 1959-60.

Sugar: Production in 1959-60 was 1,400,000 tons, down slightly from the previous year. Reports indicate that 1960-61 millings may be slightly above the 1958-59 record. In recent years Australia has accounted for 4.5 percent of total world exports of sugar.

As a member of the International Sugar Agreement, the British Commonwealth will have in 1961 an export allowance of 2,884,700 tons. Of this total, the Commonwealth has assigned an overall quota to Australia of 806,000 tons, including 77,200 tons as a result of shortfalls in other Commonwealth countries. The United Kingdom must purchase 354,000 tons of Australia's exports at a negotiated price.

Tobacco: Tobacco outturn continued to rise rapidly as a result of a mixing regulation and a high domestic price. Under the mixing regulation as of July 1, 1960, manufacturers are required to use 28.5 percent of domestic leaf in cigarettes and 24.5 percent in smoking tobacco before authorization of a tariff reduction of 17d. (\$0.16) per pound on imported leaf to be blended with the local product.

Production in 1959-60 was 45 percent above the previous year and 3 times greater than 5 years before. Output in 1960-61 may reach 14,100 tons. Despite this rapid rise, well over 50 percent of the tobacco used by manufacturers is still imported. The United States continues to supply over 65 percent of Australian imports of leaf tobacco.

Cotton: Lower returns from dairying, together with promotional efforts by the Cotton Marketing Board in Queensland have encouraged increased cotton planting. As a result, production rose to 11,800 bales in 1959-60, 4,200 bales above 1958-59. Forecasts indicate a yield of 10,000 bales in 1960-61.

Australia: Acreage and production of selected agricultural commodities,  
1959-60 and 1960-61 1/

Commodity	Acreage		Production	
	1959-60	1960-61 <u>2/</u>	1959-60	1960-61 <u>2/</u>
	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>acres</u>	1,000 <u>short tons</u>	1,000 <u>short tons</u>
Grains				
Wheat.....	12,200	12,900	5,955	7,500
Barley.....	2,400	2,900	852	1,610
Oats.....	3,000	3,500	936	1,200
Rice, paddy.....	50	48	145	135
Meat				
Beef and veal.....	--	--	860	784
Mutton and lamb.....	--	--	624	577
Pork.....	--	--	114	115
Dairy Products				
Butter.....	--	--	218	213
Cheese.....	--	--	50	52
Condensed milk.....	--	--	82	71
Dried milk.....	--	--	91	91
Fruit <u>3/</u>				
Apples.....	66	66	298	278
Peaches.....	15	16	65	58
Pears.....	18	18	115	112
Apricots.....	10	10	38	34
Dried vine fruits <u>4/</u> ...	130	130	75	88
Citrus.....	47	47	190	175
Sugar, raw, centrifugal..	314 <u>5/</u>	350 <u>5/</u>	1,400	1,500
Wool, raw.....	--	--	845	800
Cotton.....	20	40	11,800 <u>6/</u>	10,000 <u>6/</u>
Tobacco.....	20	25	10.2	14.1

1/ Year ending June 30.

2/ Forecast.

3/ Bearing acreage.

4/ Sultanas, 75 percent; other raisins and currants, 25 percent.

5/ Harvested cane acreage.

6/ Bales of 480 pounds net.

Australia: Exports of selected agricultural commodities, 1956-57  
through 1959-60 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Grains				
Wheat <sup>3/</sup> .....	3,771	1,841	2,276	3,482
Barley.....	662	476	748	625
Rice, milled.....	33	28	50	58
Meat				
Beef and veal.....	174	139	255	210
Mutton and lamb.....	39	56	83	67
Dairy products				
Butter.....	85	57	88	86
Cheese.....	20	11	17	22
Condensed milk.....	33	35	28	29
Dried milk.....	37	24	34	37
Fruit				
Apples, fresh.....	83	123	104	103
Pears, fresh.....	23	34	25	30
Dried vine fruit <sup>4/</sup> ...	50	67	90	56
Canned fruit <sup>5/</sup> .....	67	86	99	103
Sugar, raw, centrifugal.	756	793	899	787
Wool, raw .....	650	586	640	698
Tallow and greases.....	52	56	62	101

<sup>1/</sup> Year ending June 30.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes the grain equivalent of wheat flour.

<sup>4/</sup> Raisins, sultanas, currants.

<sup>5/</sup> Mostly pears, peaches and pineapples.

U. S.-Australia agricultural trade: Quantity and value of imports and exports 1958-59 and 1959-60 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity	Quantity		Value	
	1958-59	1959-60 <sup>2/</sup>	1958-59	1959-60 <sup>2/</sup>
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>U.S. exports to Australia</u>				
Tobacco, unmf. ....	28,964	23,092	23,823	19,240
Cotton, raw, excluding linters...	39 <sup>3/</sup>	58 <sup>3/</sup>	5,482	7,638
Sausage casings.....	955	1,095	1,055	1,245
Vegetable oils and fats.....	4,183	6,642	609	773
Essential oils.....	60	104	322	537
Seeds, other than oilseeds.....	402	968	288	453
Gelatin, edible.....	23	30	160	197
Other agricultural.....	--	--	377	1,295
Total agricultural.....	--	--	32,166	31,378
Nonagricultural.....	--	--	167,653	297,555
Grand total.....	--	--	199,819	328,933
<u>U.S. imports from Australia</u>				
Beef, fresh, chilled, frozen.....	91,040	195,375	34,655	69,428
Mutton and lamb, fresh.....	32,383	36,829	8,147	7,510
Wool, raw .....	44,056	41,752	26,250	26,740
Hides and skins.....	11,625	6,238	2,587	2,154
Casein or lactarene.....	11,693	10,306	2,089	1,905
Sausage casings.....	1,173	1,630	1,840	2,171
Meat extract.....	187	87	488	253
Seeds, other than oilseeds.....	--	--	297	428
Other agricultural.....	--	--	2,035	3,068
Total agricultural.....	--	--	78,388	113,657
Nonagricultural.....	--	--	49,173	67,159
Grand total.....	--	--	127,561	180,816

<sup>1/</sup> Year ending June 30.

<sup>2/</sup> Subject to revision.

<sup>3/</sup> Running bales.

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